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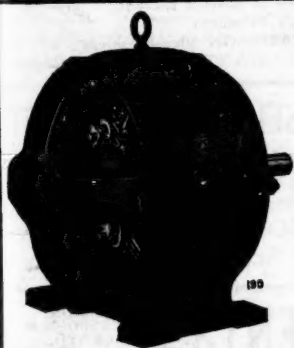
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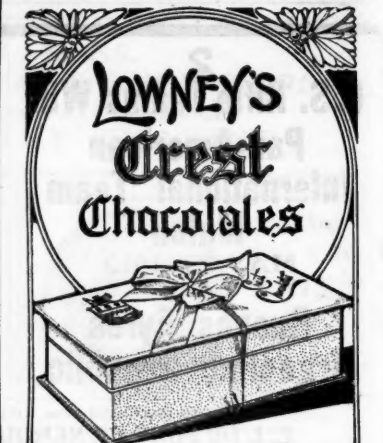
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FILIPINOS' CAPACITY FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT

Hon. James H. Blount in a recently published volume says: "The Filipinos can run a far better government than the Cubans. In 1898, when Admiral Dewey read in the papers that we were going to give Cuba independence, he wired home from Manila: 'These people are far superior in their intelligence, and more capable of self-government than the people of Cuba, and I am familiar with both races.' After a year in Cuba and nearly six in the Philippines—two as an officer of the Army that subjugated the Filipinos and the remainder as a judge over them—I cordially concur in the opinion of Admiral Dewey, but with this addition, viz., that the people of those islands, whatever of conscious political unity they may have lacked in 1898, were welded into absolute oneness as a people by their original struggle for independence against us, and will remain forever so welded by their incurable aspirations for a national life of their own under a republic framed in imitation of ours. Furthermore, the one great difference between Cuba and the Philippines is that the latter country has no race cancer forever menacing its peace and sapping its self-reliance. The Philippine people are absolutely one people as to race, color, and previous conditions." About 98 per cent. of the population of the Philippines are of the Malayan or brown race, coming from the South in successive waves of immigration and representing twenty-three distinct tribes, varying widely in culture, language and appearance. Their language is, however, of one common stock and there is a general resemblance in physical features and in quality of mind excepting the 277,547 Mahometan Moros.

"Welded into absolute oneness" is a very taking phrase, but in this case it seems to be far-fetched when applied to a population made up of all sorts of tribes and with no common tongue, no common traditions and no common religion. We may estimate the value of such a term by asking simply what is meant by the word "Filipinos." If by it are meant the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, then it must include the Moros and Pagans who inhabit the island of Mindanao and other smaller islands. But these have no clan nor religious sympathy whatsoever with the natives of Luzon, many of whom are Christians, and whose religion is detested by the Mohammedan Moros to such an extent that if the authority of the white man were withdrawn to-day they would fall upon their northern Christian neighbors, according to the testimony of the ethnological experts like Secretary of the Interior Dean C. Worcester, of the Philippine Government, and exterminate or subjugate them. If there is any "oneness" among the Filipinos, Secretary of War J. M. Dickinson did not find it two years ago on his visit to the islands, when the Moros told him that if the Americans withdrew and gave them over to the control of the Filipinos they would fight till they were all killed before they would submit to the government of their enemies of the north.

A GOOD FRIEND OF THE SERVICES.

A correspondent says: "I am enclosing an editorial clipping from the Chicago Tribune of July 28 which shows the good work that paper is doing and has been doing, as you know, for some time for the interests of the Army and Navy. I was glad to see your note of appreciation in your last number. The letter signed 'Optimist' and your comments on it helps, too. I wish we could have more officers keyed up to doing personal work; that is what counts."

Enclosed in this letter are two articles from the Chicago Tribune denouncing in most vigorous language the action, or rather the inaction, of Congress in dealing with the Army and Navy. Commenting on "Checking Our Naval Program," the Tribune says: "The sudden dramatic relinquishment of our naval and military estab-

lishment would be less hurtful than the process of neglect. The former immediately would be challenged by the common sense and common caution of the American people. Congress would be vetoed overwhelmingly and at once, because the people would know. But the process of neglect goes on in most respects by piecemeal, and the people's interest is not aroused, nor is the significance of each retrenchment borne in upon them. Hollow generalities in political platforms conceal the weaknesses of actual policy and practice, and the damage spreads without being perceived, except by the Services and by observers who realize the vital importance of military preparedness and the necessity of continuity in policy if we are to be prepared. * * * The refusal to build the two battleships is without reason or excuse. In the present development of first power navies it will leave the United States seriously at a disadvantage. Our coast is much longer than that of any great Power and is, moreover, so divided that our Navy must be, or should be, divided. Our national insurance against war is now none too heavy. The reduction of the Navy is not approved by the people. That was recognized in the Baltimore platform. Messrs. Clark, Underwood and company would do well to take the hint."

In another article the Tribune quotes a member of Congress as saying: "I am not opposed to a battleship or battleships for the Government in case they should be necessary. I know, however, that public buildings are required in many sections of the country. I know that they want these improvements. I know that the people do not fear war. If there is no money in the treasury for public improvements there should be no money in the treasury for battleships." Commenting on this the Tribune says: "It is a travesty on government when a national policy, carefully matured and supported by the largest knowledge of international relations and the gravest national concerns, runs afoul an intelligence like this. The curse of our Army, of our Navy and of every one of our great national concerns has been the selfish parochialism and pinheaded pusillanimity of this type of legislator. When Congress has neglected broad and vital national interests it has been because of that system of political interchange called log-rolling, by which pork is distributed at the expense of patriotism. It is this curse which leaves our Army no better than a constabulary, scattered among forty-nine posts, whose reason for existence in most instances died with the period of Indian wars. They are now, in these instances, nothing but pork, and their maintenance is assured in the teeth of protests against the waste and military inefficiency they compel, simply because of the inability or unwillingness of Congressmen to sacrifice their own petty interests and the narrow interests of some of their constituents to the vital interests of the whole nation. The shame of this is notorious. But it persists."

When Brig. Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, U.S.A., quitted the difficult position of Police Commissioner of New York city he deemed it his duty to let the public know of the dangers that menaced not only the peace and order of the community, but the very lives of its citizens, and asserted that there existed in New York gangs that could be hired to commit murder. At the time this statement caused widespread comment, and he was savagely criticised by many who said it was easy enough to make such an assertion, but quite otherwise to prove it. Naturally his allegation was not easily susceptible of proof, but those who knew General Bingham's thorough understanding of the criminal situation in New York believed there was only too much truth in his declaration. The recent assassination of the gambler Rosenthal by a band of thugs and the revelations that have followed, pointing to the commission of the crime by hired assassins, gives regrettable corroboration to General Bingham's charge. While it is altogether distasteful to draw upon such iniquitous sources for confirmation of the correctness of any view, we cannot but commend a consideration of the crime conditions in New York to those who so confidently boast that our civilization is wholly unlike other periods of civilization and that we have reached a state of individual and collective purity of life utterly unknown to former stages of social progress, and showing, beyond the possibility of mistake, that our social perfection makes all thought of war between nations out of the question. Such crimes as the killing of the New York gambler and those of which the Camorristi of Italy have just been found guilty are signs of the continuance of that depravity of mankind of which the Psalmist sang lamenting hundreds of years ago, and which is of the same quality whether on the soil of the New World in the age of steam and electricity or in Palestine in the days of goatherds and shepherds.

Eight Italian torpedoboats tried to run Turkish forts on the Dardanelles on July 19, but were driven off. The Italians' attack was attempted under cover of darkness shortly after midnight. The attacking vessels were disclosed by searchlight of one of the forts, and the ensuing cannonade lasted forty-five minutes. Caught between the fire of the European and Asiatic shores, the flotilla turned and fled at full speed back to the Aegean Sea. In addition to the report that two of the boats were lost with all on board, the other six are said to have been badly damaged by the Turkish shells. The run through the Dardanelles is one of about forty miles, between coasts from one and one-fifth to four miles apart. If the Italian flotilla had got through it would have had the Turkish warships in the Sea of Marmora at its mercy, and a bombardment of Constantinople, at the

eastern end of the Marmora Sea, could have been effectively delivered. As a result of the attack the Turkish government notified the Powers that the Dardanelles again has been closed to the shipping of the world. This was the second attack on the strait connecting the Aegean Sea and the Sea of Marmora since the outbreak of the Turco-Italian war. Twenty-seven Italian warships on April 18 last bombarded the forts Kilid-ul-Bahr and Sedd-ul-Bahr, defending the gateway to Constantinople, for three and a half hours. The Italians fired 180 shells, but the forts were only slightly damaged. The land batteries returned the fire and one of the Italian warships was reported damaged by a shell. After three and a half hours' fighting the Italians withdrew. The Strait of the Dardanelles has been heavily mined, owing to the activity of Italian ships in Turkish waters.

President Luco, of Chile, in a recent interview in a New York paper, after describing in glowing terms the effect of the opening of the Panama Canal on commercial and financial conditions in South America, said: "With sanitation such as that of Panama there is no reason why South America should not maintain a vast population and support nations as advanced as any in the world. The Panama Canal opens the gateway to the western coast of the continent, and the elimination of disease from the Isthmus renders an even greater service to all Central and South America. * * * We have decided that we would request Washington to lend us several sanitary experts from Panama, the men whose services have won for your country such undying fame at least in South America. I personally would like to have the services of one of Dr. Gorgas's experts." Colonel Gorgas prophesied some time ago that the control of tropical diseases, making tropical countries a safe place of residence for white men, opened up an almost inconceivable field for the civilization of the future. The extermination of plagues and epidemics will naturally be pressed most vigorously in tropical countries where the danger has been the greatest. The Journal of the American Medical Association says that it behooves us in temperate zones and civilized communities to bestir ourselves, lest those nations which we regard as backward outstrip us in the race for better health. That nation which first learns to utilize all the knowledge of modern science for the prevention of disease will rapidly improve, physically, commercially and financially, and will take a long step toward the front rank among nations.

Pathetically complete was the failure of an enterprising journalist of Berlin to bring about a better feeling between Germany and Great Britain by the publication of the opinions of leading public men in each country on current problems. The monthly magazine, Norden und Süden, has just attempted this rapprochement, but it will probably not do so again, for among the contributors to this symposium, which was to be a sort of harbinger of peace, ex-Premier Balfour arraigned the Germans for "following a policy incompatible with the rights of other nations," and Sir Thomas Barclay criticised the German settlement of the Franco-Prussian war in 1870-71 in a tone that has rankled. Against these strong pro-British views were arrayed an almost unanimous German opinion in favor of a strong fleet as a vital issue for Germany, being needed to protect its constantly growing foreign commerce and insure the import of the food supply as necessary for Germany as for England. It is pointed out that even in the best years Germany raises only enough food to feed her population six days of the week, and recited English statistics to show that while England has to import food for thirty million of its population, Germany must do the same for from twenty-one million to twenty-two million of hers. Throughout the German essays there runs an apparent spirit of protest against England's claim to being the one nation of Europe that needs an overwhelming fleet, and an evident intention to bring home to Albion the fact that Germany has just as great a need for a huge navy.

Newspaper despatches amounting to 1,800 words were sent direct by wireless from San Francisco to Honolulu on July 28, a distance of 2,100 miles, opening the "line" for commercial business. From time to time, under favorable conditions, wireless stations in San Francisco had previously picked up government stations in Key West, or off the coast of Maine, and sometimes in Japan, but there had never been any sending of commercial messages. The company will begin at once to build stations similar to those in Honolulu and San Francisco, either on the Midway Islands, which is the nearest land between Hawaii and the Orient, or on some point on the Aleutian Islands. It is planned to send commercial messages from California to Japan within two years.

At a meeting of the International Union Riflemen's Associations held at Bayonne, France, July 29, it was unanimously decided by the organization that the international matches of 1913 should be held in the United States. Capt. E. W. Eddy, of the Ohio National Guard team, scored 497 points in the individual match at the international shooting tournament at Bayonne, France, July 27, leading by six points.

The Cuban longitude party, in charge of Capt. E. E. Hayden, U.S.N., sailed for New York July 27 en route to Washington per S.S. Havana. The party has been very successful, but has experienced an arduous season, with delays from rain, plague and insurrection.

According to Surg. F. L. Pleadwell, U.S.N., there are many objections to the placing of officers' quarters forward in the recent types of ships. He enumerates them as follows: Wasteful of space from unnecessary duplication of accessory spaces; wide separation of junior and senior officers; noise and traffic in and about officers' quarters; no sufficient upper deck or superstructure spaces for crew in bad weather; subversive of discipline of crew. Then he proceeds to say: "During the extremely bad weather of the trip from New York to Guantanamo (January, 1912), when it was necessary to close all main deck hatches, it developed that there was no escape for the crew from the lower deck spaces, nor opportunity to get to the main deck to dispose of garbage, etc., except through the hatch which traverses the wardroom country and the quarters adjacent to those of the commanding officer on the level of the boat deck. This is a narrow and circuitous route of emergence, and when used in this manner results in a very disagreeable condition of affairs in officers' quarters, not to mention the danger to the crew should quick escape from the lower decks be necessary. There are two hatches opening under the boat deck in this type of ship that could be made available in bad weather should this deck be enclosed laterally by bulkheads, extending this deck further aft if necessary. The ventilation of this part of the ship under adverse weather conditions preventing use of air ports, and also during the drill of 'darken ship,' is extremely defective and the air here soon becomes foul. With ports closed no means of renewal are then available, for here there is no adequate artificial supply. It is realized what difficulties stand in the way of obtaining a constant supply of pure air in a modern warship, but successful ventilation comprehends certain requirements that are often enunciated but seldom uniformly adopted in our ships. They are (1) the complete and sufficient changing of air without creating disagreeable drafts; (2) in the event of natural ventilation failing (the instance in point) there must be a system of artificial ventilation at least equal to the natural; (3) in every case of supply or exhaust there must be provision for a corresponding outlet or inlet; (4) if the air is heated it must be supplied with moisture; (5) the openings of all air trunks, whether connected with the supply or exhaust systems, should be placed in the superstructure so as to enable them to be used at sea in all weathers. The English service, which the U.S. Navy followed in adopting the forward position of officers' quarters, has reverted to the former arrangement, and I understand we shall do the same in the latest types." These views were given in a paper read at the conference of medical officers of the Atlantic Fleet, Guantanamo Bay, 1912.

Holding that the way leprosy is spread from victim to victim is still wrapped in mystery, Asst. Surg. W. M. Kerr, U.S.N., has a copiously illustrated article in the July U.S. Naval Medical Bulletin on leprosy, with notes on cases observed in the Tunon leper colony, Island of Guam, in 1911. The pictures showing the ravages of the disease are so lifelike that one is impressed with the greatness of the devotion to duty that will send physicians and medical men among such repulsive unfortunate creatures. Those who have read the Scriptural stories of the leprosy pariahs of Oriental society, have shrunk from the mere idea of living in the same atmosphere with them, and have shivered at the thought of personal contact with them, would doubtless be shocked by some of the pictures which show the white surgeons holding up the arms of the disfigured outcasts so as better to focus them for the camera. As to the manner of transferring the disease from man to man there is as yet no definite knowledge, as Dr. Kerr says: "Leprosy is not highly contagious, and the manner of its dissemination is unknown. There can, however, be no doubt that the disease is spread from man to man, as evidenced by the prophylactic success of the isolation of lepers, but just how the infection takes place is an unsolved problem," all this despite the fact that the bacillus of leprosy was discovered as far back as 1871 by Hansen. Leprosy is one of the oldest of diseases, having been mentioned in Egyptian writings of a period three or four thousand years before Christ.

Fort Winfield Scott, the new Artillery post in San Francisco, which assumed its status as an independent post on June 19, is described by the San Francisco Chronicle. Col. John P. Wissner is in command, with Capt. Louis S. Chappelaar as adjutant. As a Coast Artillery post Fort Scott will be garrisoned by twelve companies, two of which have been stationed there since May, 1910, but the new barracks have but recently been completed for the accommodation of the ten companies moving over from the Presidio. The quarters for officers are on the newest, most approved plans for comfort and convenience, and include two apartment houses. Quarters have been built for twenty-five married officers, and there are fourteen sets for non-commissioned staff officers. Thirty-six officers and 1,300 enlisted men comprise the strength of the post. For the present all commissioned officers will retain their quarters at the Presidio till the completion of their buildings at Fort Scott, which will not be ready before September. Headquarters and band of the Artillery forces moved in on June 18, and the administration building at the new post was ready for all official business next day. The approximate cost of the buildings at Fort Scott amounts to nearly \$1,800,000, the erection of ten brick barracks taking \$1,400,000, or \$140,000 each. The estimate of cost on other buildings is as follows: Administration, \$70,000; storehouses, \$50,000; guardhouse, \$40,000; dispensary, \$30,000; post exchange, \$40,000; band barracks, \$25,000; fourteen sets quarters, \$112,000.

Signing himself "Captain, late 88th New York (Irish Brigade)," W. L. D. O'Grady, of New York, wrote a letter to the New York Sun on July 27 protesting against the erection of a special monument in New York city for the Irish Brigade of the Civil War. He asks why that organization should have a special monument, as it already has a beautiful one at Gettysburg, probably the most artistic on that field of monuments. Captain O'Grady insists that the fact that the Irish Brigade did its full duty was appreciated by its comrades in the Army of the Potomac, and then adds: "The survivors of the Irish Brigade know that there were other fine soldiers from New York and wish no invidious exaltation at their expense. To mention a few, look at the Excelsior

Brigade, with which General Sickles won his spurs; the 61st, which produced Miles, Barlow and Scott; the 68th, the 40th (Mozart), the 42d (Tammany army), the 52d, a 'Dutch' regiment of the 2d Corps, which when filled with the first batch of conscripts, thrown into horrible confusion for a few brief moments, was rallied under a surprising fire from J. E. B. Stuart's horse artillery by its gallant brigade commander, Frank, at Auburn, Oct. 14, 1863, and buried its fourteen dead on Coffee Hill before it retired in excellent order, a remarkable show of steady valor; and this was after the 11th Corps had been disgraced at Chancellorsville. And there were lots of others. New York has already a Soldiers' Monument on Riverside Drive. The Irish Brigade will be quite satisfied with its share of that."

Col. George R. Cecil, 29th U.S. Inf., from temporary headquarters at the camp of instruction, Mt. Gretna, Pa., and in accordance with telegraphic instructions from headquarters, Department of the East, July 23, issued orders on July 24 for the annual riding test for the following field officers at the camp, to commence at seven a.m., Thursday, July 25: Lieut. Col. C. M. Truitt, 29th Inf., Lieut. Col. S. L. Faison, 5th Inf., Major A. B. Shattuck, 29th Inf., Major L. T. Hess, M.C., Major M. McFarland, 29th Inf., and Major F. K. Fergusson, C.A.C. The above officers were directed to report at the stationary hospital at five p.m., July 24, for physical examination, and at seven a.m., July 25, mounted, at camp headquarters, to Lieut. Col. C. M. Truitt, 29th Inf., designated to conduct the ride. An ambulance, properly equipped, was directed to report at the same hour. Officers not having private mounts were provided with mounts by the C.O., Troop C, 15th Cav., who was directed to provide three orderlies with two led horses. As soon as possible after the conclusion of the third day's ride the officers named above were directed to report at camp headquarters for the prescribed medical examination. The following officers of the Medical Corps were designated to examine field officers taking the riding test in this camp: Capt. H. H. Baily, 1st Lieut. A. P. Upshur, 1st Lieut. K. W. Kinard.

Interestingly supplementing the report on sharpness of vision among gun trainers and gun pointers of the Navy by Surg. E. J. Grow, U.S.N., is the description of cases of peculiar sight as noted in ship lookouts by Fleet Engr. George Quick, Royal Navy, retired, who, writing in the July issue of Navy, says that under his notice have come instances of varying vision that was good in daylight but bad at night, and also the other way round. Some of the cases he met with were as follows: (1) Extraordinary quickness of sight up to a distance of about half a mile, beyond that distance sight imperfect, and very bad at night; marine glasses of great help. (2) Sight indifferent up to half a mile in daylight, beyond that distance very quick and good, especially at night; marine glasses of very little use. (3) Sight very good in daylight, but very indifferent at night; marine glasses very little help in daylight, but very valuable at night. (4) Sight indifferent at all ranges in daylight, but very good at night; marine glasses useful. (5) Sight very good generally, but temporarily impaired by smoking or chewing tobacco, or by drinking coffee, or by bad health, excessive cold, etc. These observations will doubtless surprise those who have believed that good eyes in daylight are necessarily good at night, and that bad eyes in daytime must display the same weakness in the dark. They prove also that to the tests for eyes for good daylight sight should be added tests for night sight.

The paper read in the section on Stomatology of the American Medical Association at the thirty-third annual meeting at Atlantic City in June by Capt. John S. Marshall, U.S.A., retired, on "Wanted: A Sense of Asepsis," is reprinted in the issue of the Journal of the Association for July 13, 1912. The chief point of the essay is that dental practitioners have yet much to do in providing sterilizing facilities in clinic rooms and that the conditions in the offices of many dental surgeons are not what they should be in the matter of sterilizing the instruments. He says he himself has visited dental offices where the only cleansing the instruments received was a simple washing in warm water. He refers to the elaborate fittings of certain offices where little attention is paid to the protection of visitors from contamination, and he is quite ready to admit the truth of the charge often made by physicians that "infectious diseases such as tonsillitis, diphtheria, tuberculosis and syphilis have been frequently transmitted from one patient to another by unclean and septic dental instruments." Dr. Marshall says he knows of a physician who left the chair of a dentist of high reputation because of his fear of infection on observing the unscientific technic practiced by the dentist.

In one of his recent speeches William Jennings Bryan said: "I shall never be nominated again. My most prized possessions are 100 letters in my safe at Lincoln, written to me by Nebraska men when I had enlisted for the Spanish War, in which they offered to substitute at the front for me. Many of these letters were poorly written and some of them were illiterate, but the tenor of them all was that I had a mission to perform in the public life of the nation, while the writer of each had no one dependent upon him, regarded himself as a more or less worthless citizen, compared with me, and said his life would never be missed." He said the other day: "Those 100 men were willing to die for me, and I would rather die now than desert the ideals they had of me and of my public service. If ever temptation has come my way, if ever I could have gained by cheating, the thought of those 100 men always confronted me. My life work is consecrated to the 100 men who offered to die for me, and I shall never give up."

The U.S. Government has recently purchased for the print collection of the Library of Congress the entire set of lithographs of the Panama Canal by Joseph Pennell. This series of drawings was undertaken for The Century in February last, and several of them appear in the August number of that magazine. The historical value of Mr. Pennell's pictures is increased by the fact that with the letting in of the water the picturesqueness of this part of the canal work will be largely obliterated.

FOR A MILITARY RESERVE.

In a speech on the Reserve bill Representative John Q. Tilson, of Connecticut, a member of the Military Committee of the House, said that this country stood to-day as one of the foremost commercial aggressors of the world, and one of the weakest military powers. It was good business policy for this country to have acquired Hawaii, Guam and Alaska, because of their influence on trade, it was also good business policy to acquire the Philippine Islands because these islands lie upon the main trade route to the Orient, and because the possession of these islands means favorable trade relations with 400,000,000 of people in China, good policy to have secured freedom for Cuba and to have secured control of Porto Rico. The business interests of the nation are like those of a city and as the business interests of a city demanded its police to protect it the nation demanded an Army and a Navy to protect its foreign trade. There should not be a large standing Army if we made proper use of our military resources. We have the men and we have the means, and it is our duty to have them ready when we need them.

The speaker quoted statistics to show that the cost of maintaining a single rifle per year with the ranks depleted as they were during the last war amounted to \$1,025.01, while the cost per annum with the ranks filled to war strength would amount to but \$564.07, showing that it would require \$169,635,920 per year more to maintain 400,000 infantry in the field, which means 368,000 rifles, with regiments depleted as in the Spanish-American War than to maintain the same number of infantry in the field with the same number of rifles if the ranks be filled to war strength, as authorized by law. Such expenditures as these, he said, would drive the country into bankruptcy if we were confronted with a war of long duration. Some system must be developed to avoid this suicidal extravagance.

It is much better to create all the machinery necessary to accomplish the desired results in times of peace. The problem was not a simple one, but was worthy the consideration of serious minded men. He had spent over a year in the study of the subject and the bill introduced last May providing for a military reserve was the result of that study. In his judgment that bill enacted into law would produce results far reaching in their character and beneficial in its operation touching the national defenses of this country. The basic facts upon which the proposed bill rests is that with our Army and Militia as at present constituted we may each year discharge about 30,000 trained Regulars and twice as many trained Militiamen, a large percentage of whom may be utilized for filling the ranks to war strength within a few days after war should break out, if a rational system be developed in time of peace for accomplishing this result.

Under this bill only such number of these men as may be necessary to fill the ranks of the Army and of the Militia to war strength belong to the active or Class A reserves, the remainder to the inactive or Class B reserves. As approximately 8,000 men will be discharged annually into Class A reserves, it will require a period of three years to make up the necessary number of reservists to fill the ranks of the Army to war strength. Under Sec. 6 of this bill this is done automatically by adopting a contract of enlistment requiring three years with the colors and three years with the active reserves. Upon the completion of six years' service all further obligation under the oath of enlistment ceases. During the last three years or while the soldier is a member of Class A reserves he is required to join his command once each year for ten days' drill. The annual cost to the Government of 21,600 reservists, including pay, transportation and rations, will be \$775,400. This includes the ten-day annual assembling of the reserves, without the ten-day meeting the cost will be \$518,400. Colonel Tilson said that nothing could justify a return to the system of paying a bounty to a former soldier that presented himself for enlistment at the breaking out of war. Such a system invites a return to the disgraceful scenes, the shameful dishonesty and the hopeless confusion which characterized the bounty period of the Civil War. What has been said of reservists of the Regular Army applies, with some modifications, to the Militia. Neither the Adjutant General of the Army nor the Adjutant General of a state should be required to keep track of such reservists, except by means of the usual company and other reports now required.

With this bill enacted into law and its provisions thoroughly worked out we could confidently rely upon each organization of our Army and Militia being ready at all times should an emergency suddenly arise to take the field at once with ranks filled to war strength with well trained men. If the emergency should prove to be a serious one we might expect to see within a few weeks an additional organization made up from Class B reserves mobilized at the same place from which the original organization had moved out and ready to follow to the front.

And bear in mind that only men already trained for their duties are thus far included. The importance of this feature of the plan can be fully appreciated only by those who have kept pace with the rapid development of firearms and the complete revolution in military tactics, made necessary by the use of long range, high power, rapid fire rifles and the still more wonderful improvement in Artillery. Fifty years ago soldiers made the attack shoulder to shoulder. It would be suicide now. Then the trained men could carry with them by physical contact the untrained. Now, unless each individual soldier knows his duty there is danger of his lack of training seriously impeding the others. The plan outlined is in line with the true conservation spirit of our times. With comparatively small expense to the Federal treasury it undertakes to gather up and keep ready for use when needed that greatest of military resources, heretofore almost disregarded, the man trained at great expense to fight our battles.

In conclusion Colonel Tilson said: "I close as I began by saying that I detest war. I do not believe that it is imminent and earnestly pray that our people may be delivered from it throughout the years to come. Yet my duty as a member of this house and of the great Committee on Military Affairs has brought me to consider these questions as a practical man and a legislator and not as an idealist or a dreamer. If I, with my responsibility resting upon me, should close my eyes to the facts as they exist and be content to fold my arms in supplication that war may never come again, and then it should come and find my country unprepared, I should surely feel myself subject to the reproach of being an unfaithful as well as unprofitable servant. It is in that spirit I bring these observations upon a bill which I believe will accomplish much towards the solution of

one of our serious problems, that of a proper, reasonable and adequate national defense."

A PEACE CONQUEST BY THE AMERICAN ARMY.

By Major John P. Finley, U.S.A.

It seems difficult for some of our people to realize that the American Army is a conservator of peace; that some of its brightest pages of deeds trace the accomplishment of great results by peaceful methods, sometimes operating directly and at other times indirectly by the application of only so much force as was actually necessary to re-establish law and order.

The first contact of the American Government with Mohammedanism was through the Bates Agreement of Aug. 20, 1899, whereby the Sultan of the Sulu Archipelago acknowledged the sovereignty of the United States. It became evident at once that we were dealing with a new problem, something quite apart from the methods of a purely civil administration. Military methods were not only applicable, but were welcomed by these turbulent Malays.

The quick and decisive exhibition of authority, backed up by the disciplined display of attractive and powerful weapons, made an instant and deep impression upon the Mohammedans and Pagans. Not that they were so much filled with fear as with admiration for our smart and businesslike soldiers. The readiness, alacrity, endurance and push of our soldiers afforded a constant source of real enjoyment to the natives. In the beginning Governor Finley traveled among the Moros and Pagans with armed guards, using, as circumstances permitted, American soldiers, Scouts and Constabulary, and at times naval detachments. Frequent meetings were called in various parts of the district to explain the change in government from Spanish to American control, the reasons for such change and the purposes of the American Government. It was carefully announced that all troops under American control, especially the white soldiers, were friendly and would protect the natives from all abuse of authority. At first the non-Christians could not recognize and connect up, in a rational manner, with the military such, to them, inconsistent conduct. Their philosophy and all their habits of life had associated with armed men acts of violence; that upon the instant of meeting an armed stranger every muscle would bend to the attack without parley and every thought center upon the one idea of death to the foe. From infancy the males had been trained to this scheme of life.

The females, nurtured in such an atmosphere, and being frequent witnesses of violent local combats involving brutal deaths, became hardened to outbursts of passion and sudden bloody deeds. They were often the victims of the no-quarter policy of the males. Naturally, then, to the females the appearance of the strange American soldiers conveyed instantly the idea of outrage, slavery and death. If the women saw no chance to escape they turned to and fought to the death by the side of their male relatives. Children fought with the parents until suffering and the shedding of human blood had no terror in their eyes. Priests joined laymen, chiefs and laborers, and vied with them in the sacrifice of human beings.

These were the conditions encountered by Governor Finley when he began (1902-1903) to lay the foundations for the control of non-Christians in the great island of Mindanao. At the public meetings called by him in various places for a discussion of the relations between the military government and the people the latter were instructed on certain vital points as follows:

(a) The Government must control all armed persons under special regulations.

(b) Weapons in the possession of natives to be held subject to the orders of the Government.

(c) Firearms, cutting instruments and tools to be classified and described and arranged under two heads—those prohibited and those permitted.

(d) The Government to decide upon the question of the ownership of weapons and under what conditions they would be forfeited to the Government.

(e) Weapons not to be carried at any time or place without a license duly prepared and signed by the Governor.

(f) All members of communities must respect the lives and property of others. Violence must not be resorted to. All complaints to be referred to the Governor for advice and decision, subject to existing law.

(g) For the protection of all life and property, the enforcement of law and the maintenance of good order the Government provides an armed force, consisting of the Army, Navy, Constabulary and municipal police.

(h) It is not necessary for the citizens to be armed except when they are brought into the service of the Government and provided with weapons for a specific purpose in accordance with law.

(i) The people pay taxes to defray the expense of maintaining an armed force under the law. Why should the natives arm themselves at further expense and jeopardize their existence by tempting an enforcement of the law against them?

(j) If any Moros or Pagans wish to become soldiers and follow the military life authority will be obtained from the Government for them to join the Scouts or the Constabulary, as they may prefer. In this manner and under proper discipline the natives may give vent to their martial inclinations and be accorded an opportunity to carry weapons and learn how to use them properly.

(k) The Governor does not intend to travel about his district loaded down with weapons and continually watching and preparing for attacks by lurking pirates and vicious ladrones. The people ought to prefer a peacefully inclined Governor and to welcome his appearance among them without any display of weapons by anyone of his party or by any of the natives. There must be as far as possible an interchange of confidence and good feeling at all times between the Governor and his people. Weapons are not a necessary accompaniment.

(l) The Government has the power and the means to enforce its demands and compel obedience to the laws. It is useless and dangerous for the people to oppose the Government and resist the execution of the laws. It is easy for the Government to demonstrate its ability to overcome all resistance and all forms of violence. Why tempt the Government to resort to the use of military force?

(m) Following the line of least resistance is the best for the native. It will give him better food and more of it; certain and adequate protection for his family and greater prosperity for the communities; more clothes and of better quality; more trading and with better profits; the establishment of markets and the getting of better prices for labor and the products of labor.

(n) Slavery and all forms of involuntary servitude must be eliminated. People must be free to go and come, but not to imperil and violate the rights of others.

The family relations must be held inviolate. No one may be persecuted for his religious belief or form of worship.

As might be expected, the non-Christians were astounded at the revelations made regarding the course of action to be pursued by the American Government. Many questions were asked and many explanations followed. Many people were in doubt that soldiers, as they understood such persons, could or would carry out the ideas expressed by Governor Finley. It seemed impossible to the line of thought pursued by the average Moro, or even the most intelligent of them. And as far as the Pagan was concerned, the ideas were entirely beyond his ken.

Although the seed was strewn on stony ground yet it began to germinate here and there, especially as Governor Finley began at once to put the ideas in force. As the people dispersed from the various meetings they found a new train of ideas coursing through their minds. A new existence had been presented to them. They had something to think of and talk about besides graft, piracy and ladronism.

The chiefs had visions of losing their despotic power over the common people. The taos were hopeful, but the datu despondent. The majority of the headmen began early to formulate plans to save their slaves and weapons, but the better class of headmen rallied to the support of Governor Finley and some weapons were surrendered and all property rights in them abandoned by the owners.

Some of the people began to express an appreciation of the fact that they had been taken into the confidence of the Government; that arbitrary force and blows had been replaced by reason and fair play; that Governor Finley had not simply indulged in much talk, but that he was actually making good his words by going about among the people without a display of weapons or the presence of an armed guard; that he also made good his words by promptly punishing people who were disobeying his injunctions and violating the law. They saw soldiers going about through the country without molesting the people; that the military had real duties to perform regarding trails, roads, transportation of supplies, attending the sick, caring for the wounded, constructing buildings, making maps, getting information about the country, conducting investigations, and many other things that appeared very strange to the daily life of a warlike people of savage instincts and ancestry.

And what seemed strangest and most unnatural of all the queer things done by these white soldiers was to ask the Moros and Pagans to work for them, and to promptly pay the laborers a good price in real money for the labor performed. Altogether a wonderful people these new white men from the far West!

These were the first steps in laying the foundation for a peaceful disarmament of a savage people by Governor Finley in the District of Zamboanga. As the work progressed from year to year it was not all peaceful and easy, but a leaven had been introduced at the first contact that worked silently and strongly for peace, even against the duplicity and vicious schemes of unworthy headmen and fanatical priests. It was very necessary for these people to know that a powerful military force lay dormant in the hands of the Americans; that such a force would be used instantly and with severity when the alarm came; that such a force could move effectively against any obstacle upon the land or upon the sea; that such a force lay near at hand and possessed superior weapons and superior men to use them.

Such has been and is the peace work of the American Army in the Moro country and elsewhere throughout our colonial possessions, and in our homeland since the days of Washington and Valley Forge.

PROMOTION BY SELECTION.

WITH AN AUTOMATIC ADJUSTMENT FOR THE CORRECTION OF ERRORS.

Fort Flagler, Wash., July 20, 1912.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I notice that the plan for the reorganization of the Army as proposed by the General Staff includes elimination and selection. My seven years' experience in the War Department convinces me that all officers of the Army are in favor of elimination and of selection, and yet they are bitterly opposed to both. That is, all believe in the elimination of the unfit and in the promotion of the most fit, but they are opposed to any and all plans that have yet been put forward to accomplish this purpose. My experience has been that if any officer favored any plan for elimination (other than one devised by himself) he did so without a full understanding of its operation, and at heart only favored the idea and not the particular bill or plan under consideration. Two Presidents and four Secretaries of War have recommended to Congress the enactment of legislation for elimination and selection. They, too, I am convinced, only advocated the idea, and were not prepared to say whether or not the particular plan approved by them was an entirely satisfactory one for accomplishing the purpose they had in mind.

Most persons think that the object of an elimination bill is to eliminate. Yet the author of the bill now before Congress and known to the Service as the Elimination bill stated in my presence that the principal object of the bill was to accelerate promotion and that the elimination of the unfit was only a secondary consideration—a valuable by-product.

The vanity which is natural to every man makes him more fearful of unjust discrimination in the matter of selection than in the matter of elimination. I think, therefore, that selection is of more human interest to the Service than is elimination.

Most officers will tell you that they would approve promotion by selection if we could get rid of favoritism and pull, and if there was any real tangible standard by which relative efficiency could be determined. These two "ifs" kill the whole thing because we cannot get rid of favoritism and pull and there is no uniform standard of efficiency.

My idea is that we can have a good system of promotion by selection notwithstanding these obstacles; provided that mistakes in selection can be made to produce only temporary harm and to automatically correct themselves in a relatively short time. It is hard to expect officers to have confidence in any system of selection because they have always in mind officers of their acquaintance who have already received preferment through selection—some from Congress, others from the President or the Secretary of War, others from boards of general officers, others from bureau chiefs and immediate commanders running all the way from the division commander down to the post adjutant.

If a board of general officers is convened to make selections the scope of selection is at once limited to those with whom one or more members of the board have come in personal contact, and it is further limited to

those whose service was under such circumstances as to make a favorable impression. In nine cases out of ten the most fit is not selected, and in many cases the person selected is lacking in fitness. The Service would never have confidence in the ability of officers selected for promotion in any such manner, and the recipients of such promotion would be considered lucky rather than meritorious.

Suppose, however, that during his forty years of service an officer had been selected by twenty such boards at intervals of not less than two years. Is there any one of us who would deny that he must have both merit and ability? Based upon this theory I believe that an officer advanced by selection should stand still at intervals and remain stationary until his old place overtakes him, unless in the meantime he is again selected (or released) by a different board. Thus officers promoted by selection would secure no permanent advantage unless they kept up a full head of steam, and errors made in the selection of officers would automatically adjust themselves.

A number of different plans might be put forward to carry this idea into effect. One which has occurred to me embraces the following features:

1. Twenty per cent. of the officers of every grade to be promoted thereto by selection. These officers to be extra officers and to be in lieu of all extra officers now allowed by law.

2. Selections for promotion to be limited to officers in the upper half of the next lower grade.

3. An officer promoted by selection not to pass out of the lower half of the grade to which promoted—or out of that grade—until he is overtaken by his original position in the lineal list of his arm or unless he is released by a board other than one that previously promoted or released him.

4. No officer to be released and promoted at the same time.

5. No officer to be promoted by selection from any grade in which he has not served a specified number of years in command of an organization appropriate to his rank.

I think that any officer that got very far ahead and stayed there under this scheme would deserve it.

JOHNSON HAGOOD.

OUR EARLY CONTINENTAL NAVY.

By William Barry Meany, M.D.

Without comment I beg leave to submit some almost unknown records of our early Continental Navy. Journals of Congress, session May 9, 1778:

The Marine Committee to whom was referred the letter from Baron Steuben, recommending Captain Landais, report, that they have had a conference with Captain Landais; that he produced a brevet commission of his being a lieutenant and captain in the navy of France, also a commission dated March 1, 1777, appointing him captain of the ship *Heureaux* or *Flammand*, which commission is accompanied by a letter from Silas Deane, esq., in the following words: "I give you a commission to use in case of necessity or the advantage of making a prize; but you are not to go out of your course for that purpose; you will keep an account of your expenses, which will be paid you on your arrival in America. I shall write to Congress by other conveyances, and assure them that you have received nothing but your expense, and your generous confidence in them will not pass unnoticed." That Mr. Deane's letters to the Marine Committee recommends Mr. Landais in the strongest terms—that it appears to the committee that Captain Landais hath performed the business, he was employed in with zeal and activity—that by his spirited behavior a mutiny was quelled on board the *Flammand*, and she and her lading brought safely into port; whereupon, Resolved, That a sum of money be paid to Captain Landais, and that the Marine Committee be directed to report a pecuniary consideration, adequate to his services. Resolved, That Captain Landais be continued as a captain in the Navy of the United States.

Whereas, there are more captains in the Navy than there are ships provided for them:

Ordered, that the Committee for Foreign Affairs write to the Commissioners of the United States at foreign courts, and inform them that Congress expects that they will not recommend any foreign sea officer, nor give any of them the least expectation of being employed as captains in the Navy of the United States.

In the Journals of Congress, May 20, 1778, this appears:

The Marine Committee report that they have conversed with Captain Landais, an experienced sea officer, and skilled in the construction of ships of war, and that he has demonstrated to their satisfaction that the seventy-four gun ship now on the stocks at Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, may be, more profitably, for the public, constructed a two-decker, carrying twenty-eight 24-pounders upon the lower battery, and twenty-eight 18-pounders on the upper deck, in the whole fifty-six guns: Whereupon, resolved, That the ship heretofore intended for one of seventy-four guns be constructed to carry fifty-six guns only upon two batteries, that is, to say, twenty-eight 24-pounders upon the lower deck and twenty-eight 18-pounders upon the upper deck.

Congress, however, at a later period decided to carry out the original plans of building a 74-gun ship, and as such the *America* was eventually completed. (See my article which appeared in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* April 13, 1912, under caption, "The Continental Ship *America*.")

Much untoward abuse having been showered upon Captain Landais by some of the "higher critics" or writers of naval "history" taken from unofficial data, personal diaries (memoirs) of the actors themselves or their direct beneficiaries, it may be pertinent here to take occasion to present the "other side of the shield," the aforementioned resolves adopted by the Continental Congress.

Among the officers who were granted commissions by the Naval Office at Paris were Capts. Gustavus Conyngham, an Irishman, and Peter Landais, a Frenchman, who had offered their swords and services in the cause of American independence. In this connection it may not be amiss to state that Conyngham was regularly commissioned by the Continental Congress as a captain in the Navy and appointed to the command of the *Surprise*, ten guns, the first armed vessel purchased, commissioned and equipped at Dunkirk, France, by order of our American commissioners to the French court, and in early May, 1777, was sent out on a cruise. The valiant Captain Conyngham with the *Surprise* captured a number of British vessels in the English Channel, the shore waters of Great Britain and adjacent foreign sailing routes, her allotted (restricted) cruising grounds, and brought her prizes or sent them into the port of Dunkirk.

The English government complained that Captain Conyngham was without a commission from any recognized government or authority. The prizes were released and Conyngham imprisoned, and narrowly escaped being delivered up to England to be hanged as a pirate. Conyngham always maintained that he was regularly commissioned by Congress as a captain in the Navy of the United States, that he had sent his commission to Paris to be visé by our representatives at the French court, Franklin, Deane and Lee, but that it had not been returned to him. Time has proved the correct-

ness of Captain Conyngham's statement. His duly authenticated commission had in some mysterious (careless) way been misplaced somewhere in Paris. Its existence doubted, its loss nearly cost Conyngham his life, and ultimately the loss of compensation for his prizes, which Congress year after year refused to grant because he could not produce his commission, which was as full, complete and genuine a one as was ever executed or issued. Fortunately, this lost commission has at last been found, though it is said that Captain Conyngham died a broken-hearted man.

Late in the war much confusion arose as to the proper rank in the Navy of some of the appointments made by the Naval Office at Paris by the filling out of blank commissions and warrants which had been signed and sent by the President of Congress for that purpose. In certain specific cases which were referred to Robert Morris as Agent of Marine he recommended that new commissions be granted and that the officers receiving them take rank according to the date of their old commissions. The tale, the surroundings, the *dramatis personae* conforms almost to the minutest rubric governing the ideal of tragic romance, which makes up the short, interrupted naval career of a modest gentleman and a great sea warrior, the valiant Captain Conyngham. The student of history will find some interesting data in regard to Captain Conyngham and his ship, the *Surprise*, by turning to the pages of J. Fenimore Cooper's "History of the United States Navy" and by consulting the Journals of Continental Congress.

I am constrained by ordinary courtesy to rest content with what has hereinbefore been cited, as I understand a biography of Captain Conyngham is shortly to be issued.

Washington, D.C.

WAR IS ON—WISCONSIN INVADIED.

Wisconsin Military Reservation, Juneau county,

Wis., July 24, 1912, 6 p.m.

The war is on, and with a vengeance. The Red Army, long since organized to the west, has profited by the proverbial inertia of the sovereign people in the matter of military preparedness, and has invaded Wisconsin.

Crossing the Mississippi at La Crosse and taking the shortest line toward the State Capitol at Madison, the leading division of the Reds is already far down the valley of the Baraboo and within striking distance of the crossings of the Wisconsin River. It has followed the line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway southeastward from Sparta; it has crossed the beautiful hill country, swooped on the important railway junction at Elroy, and has been swiftly followed by its supports, so that the tunnels through the range and every bridge and culvert of the road—its one reliable line of communication and supply—are strongly guarded.

Only a feeble force of Blues was on hand to oppose it. Falling back through Bangor and Sparta, and thence to the high dividing ridge between the watersheds of the Mississippi and the Wisconsin, these stubborn Badgers have first blown up the tunnels of the great trunk lines—the Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Northwestern's new road to La Crosse—and are now confronting the strong flanking detachments directed by the Reds on this point.

Here, isolated for the moment from possible support, is Holway's brigade of Blues, some forty miles north of the line of march of the Red's main body, but guarding the most important railway junction and crossing in this section of the state—the village of Camp Douglas, and the one military depot of supplies the Blues can lay claim to northwest of the Capitol at Madison. Here have been accumulated large quantities of rations, ammunition and military property of every kind, and here the Blue leader finds his chance to strike a blow.

Confident of reinforcement from the northeast, he has just issued orders to Colonel Holway to turn the tables on the insolent Reds, to attack the pursuing force that whipped us back from the Mississippi, and even, if possible, cross the ridge of the Windrow Bluffs and swoop down on the enemy's communications at Sparta. It is our country, and the people are with us. Covering the junction at Sparta are only one regiment, a troop and a battery of Reds. Camping just north of Tomah, sixteen miles west of us, with their Cavalry outposts barely five miles to our west and northwest, is the hostile force that hurled back our puny outguard; and now, to the delight of Holway's brigade, comes the order to find and smash it.

Two strong Wisconsin regiments—the 2d and 3d—have been here since Monday, and with them the Wisconsin battery. Hastening to their support came last evening the 3d Illinois, and resting for twenty-four hours from their stirring service of the past three days are the men and horses of McNamee's squadron of the 15th Regulars. Holway's orders are to oppose any hostile advance on Camp Douglas, and, if possible, to deal the Reds a stunning blow.

Heavy rains and fierce electric storms have been our nightly visitors of late. The roads are heavy, the fields are soggy, the marshes overflowing, and the bridge over the Lemonweir to the northwest is out of sight in a turbid flood. Telephone and telegraphic communication are destroyed save to the north and east. It means hard going for horse and man, but out come the orders to strike the Sibleys at once: strip for action, sleep in our shelters to-night, and be ready to start first thing in the morning.

With us goes a goodly array of gentlemen from the Regular Service, graduates of the Army's schools, as well as the Army's most recent campaigns—General Staff observers and selected umpires. Foremost among them is Major Reichmann, backed by Majors Wittenmyer and Dashiell. Captains Black, Coleman, Reeves and Screws, serving as coaches, reinforce the Regulars already on duty with the Wisconsin Guardsmen. Captain Pulis rides with the battery, and half a dozen others, with broad white handbands, ride (or "hike") wherever they will. So far as numbers are concerned "honors are easy." So far as the prestige of initiative, early advantages and present possession of roads and passes are concerned, the Reds have the better of the probabilities. Now for the general result. As told in a previous letter, the country folk are predicting our total destruction. "Getty's Provisionals" are not only veterans and Regulars, but they've got machine guns the rustics say "squirt bullets as far as five miles."

JULY 25.

An ideal day and an almost ideal march for all but the "transportation." A cool breeze from the northwest tempered the rays of a brilliant sun. Even the battery could not stir up a spoonful of dust. The roads wound westward through a beautifully wooded country, with high, rocky, precipitous buttes and ridges breaking the monotony of the northward level. It was all pie for our veteran Cavalry that led the brigade and for the sturdy

regiments that came striding along in their wake, the first company of the 2d Badgers lustily singing "On Wisconsin" as they hiked. All moved smoothly enough until it came to the trains, and then the fun and excitement, the swearing and sweating, began in earnest. The wagons of the Cavalry and those of the 3d Illinois (borrowed for the ten days from the field quartermaster at Camp McCoy) are propelled by sedate and dutiful mule teams, long schooled to such service; but the wagons of the Wisconsin troops are, or were, preceded by four-horse teams picked up from the farms and stables from all along the line of the St. Paul, the Northwestern or the Omaha railways, and driven or shipped to Camp Douglas only yesterday. Not one of those eight-score animals had ever seen an Army wagon before, or cares to see one again—much less to try to haul it over the sand roads of Wisconsin.

Yet most of them were good horses, and they did their best; but there was one team with a pair of Texas ponies in the lead and a balky black at the wheel that gave their luckless driver no end of dejection, and the assembled villagers of Camp Douglas, for a time at least, unspeakable delight. The entire column—men, guns, horses, mules and wagons—were across the St. Paul tracks and out of the way by nine o'clock, except the "outfit" that bore the belongings of one of the best companies in Wisconsin or out of it, G of the 2d Infantry. At nine o'clock the driver had given it up as a hopeless job and sat on his box the picture of apathetic despair. And then came the *deus ex machina* in the person of one Bucher, teamster in the 15th Cavalry, and Bucher set things going in a way that made rural Wisconsin gasp with mingled admiration and awe. Bucher had already toolled his own team through the ruts made by some thirty heavily laden wagons, and the plight of the farmer on the box appealed to his sympathies, and the sight of that sullen team to his ambition. Bucher marshalled a dozen pairs of hands at the wheels, and in two minutes had done what their owner hadn't done in two hours. Launching a volley of kicks and cuss words at the balky, he made the air ring with verbal explosives that started that wagon like so many motor engines rolled into one. Then he went back to his own wagon, and the farmer decided to shift the source of his troubles, that recalcitrant black, to the off side of the pole. Ten minutes later he ascended the box, and the next seen of G Company's wagon it was whirling across the sidewalk and into the flower garden of a staid and respectable citizen, the Texas leaders scattering the shrieking occupants of the front piazza and the wheelers trampling the lawn into ruts and turning a bed of geraniums into a bill of damages as long as the face of the farmer.

This time, alas! there was no Bucher to straighten things out. He was 500 yards ahead, again exhorting, for a forage wagon had sunk to the starboard hubs in a bottomless pit of soft wet sand. Here was a chance for rustic Wisconsin to see how the Regulars went at a problem. In less than a minute the wheels were manned, the wagon master was off his mule and every trace a rigid right line. Then all on a sudden crack went the whip, the air was split with a vocal thunderclap, and working like one, with the sand flying and the wagon top swaying like a ship in a storm, mules and men spun those wheels onward to solid ground, and in another half minute were jogging along as though nothing had happened. One or two women had stopped their ears at the sound of the teamster's appeal to his mules, and a clerical personage removed his hat and wiped his brow. "It is remarkable," said he, "how much blasphemy this war business develops, and—er—how much it seems to accomplish."

Long before the rear-most of those civilian teams had cleared the last of the pit holes the head of the column, far in the lead, had been halted five miles out by new tidings from the eyes of the army. McNamee's patrols had felt the enemy away up at Wyeville, on the "Omaha" road, and found the station destroyed and the railway constructively disrupted for as much as a mile. Moreover, friendly natives declared that guns, gunners and men in multitude had marched on Wyeville but an hour before. This put a new face on the problem and gave the Blue leader pause. Nearly due west, pushing before him the Red patrols, he had marched since seven. His column had long since cleared the Wisconsin reservation, and was now at the west end of the base of a right-angled triangle whose apex was Wyeville and whose hypotenuse was the "Omaha" (Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway) road. What was to prevent the Red troopers raiding down along that steel railed hypotenuse and, like Jeb Stuart of old days, riding into that depot? Nothing, probably, but lack of numbers and dread of McNamee's supports. All the same, halt was the word, reconnoiter the order, and close up the message to the trains.

A prettier place to rest could hardly be found. The outposts clamber to the sheltering cliffs to the west and south; the battalions stack and unsling; and hardly are they sprawled on the turf when in comes a galloping trooper with first news of achievement. "First blood for the Blues" is the claim. McNamee has nabbed a venturesome officer's patrol of the Reds. A lieutenant and ten troopers of the 6th Horse, falling back fighting before a half platoon of Blues, was most cleverly trapped by a sergeant and squad of the 15th. The honors of the day are with the Cavalry, and the umpires call off the move until the morrow.

FRIDAY, JULY 26.

This is the sweetest soldiering ever seen. The sun, the skies, the breezes are all benignant. The mud holes, though frequent, are easily negotiated. The trains work better, and, thanks to the enterprise of the Red Cavalry at the far front, have no trouble keeping closed on the column. The march is northward to-day, and, profiting by the comment of their umpires as to yesterday's pace, the battalions are striding along like so many machines. There is generous rivalry between Wisconsin and Illinois, for not a squad is scored for losing distance or having to close up. Of the marching of the 3d Wisconsin the umpire says "Most admirable," and doubtless as much can be said of the others. But what soldier couldn't march well in such weather, especially under the spur of frequent sputter of fire far to the front? To-day the 2d Wisconsin has the lead, and Link's battalion the advance guard. The heavy rains have left the roadside ditches full, and every lowly field is a quagmire. This makes it easy for the Reds. Every now and then they drop off their horses at some convenient grove or thicket, mask a machine gun at the head of one of these unmapped and unprotected defiles which the Blues can traverse only in column and force only by deployment through puddles knee deep, with sudden drop into drains that soak the skirmishers up to the gullet. It is fun for the Reds, but "fierce" for the Blues. We are held up time and again by a mere platoon that rakes the roadway long enough to compel our fellows to take to the brush and splash through the ditches, and bring a score or two of rifles to bear. Then they "limber up," so to speak, and scamper merrily away to the next bog hole or crossing, where they soak us again. Meantime, secure and serene, the main body halts by the roadside

and applauds the advance. "Sing away, d—n you," shouted a trooper riding back with a message; "your turn'll come next."

That trooper is prophetic. We are halted to-night with the electric lights of Tomah sparkling seven miles away to the west, with Jupiter and Cynthia beaming serenely in the south, and Polaris twinkling down on Wyeville, slumbering only two miles from brigade headquarters. We are all wide awake, late as it is, and there's the mischief to pay. Tomah is held by the Reds in force, and a Chicago newspaper, in glaring headlines and a whole column of amazing mendacity, has denounced this most orderly and soldierly proceeding as a "drunken orgie." One thousand of our little force—that is, just about half—that erstwhile friend of the Army, the Inter-Ocean, declares was on a debauch in Camp Douglas the night before we moved, and "Army observers," detailed to accompany the column, have quit in disgust because it is impossible for men to march and maneuver when in such condition.

Here we are, far from the seat of this calamity. Every Army observer still with us, and not one drunken man has been seen or heard of in the entire column. The Medical Corps has next to nothing to do, and keen observers like Majors Reichmann and Wittenmyer, Captains Merrill (Gen. Staff), Black, Reeve, Screws, Coffin and Coleman declare the discipline, both before the start and since leaving Camp Douglas, excellent in every respect. Yet that cruel calamity will form the theme for many a Sunday sermon and carry sorrow into hundreds of homes. The whole story has been denounced by every officer from General Hoyt, who rode over to investigate, down to the subalterns. As a Badger soldier put it, "We'll never again have to tell a man he's a damned liar. Simply say you talk like the Inter-Ocean, and you can't say more."

SUNDAY, JULY 28.

In the enemy's camp, roosting triumphantly where he slept last night and where Captain Garlock, aid to the Blue brigade commander, successfully visited their main body Saturday night. In spite of the fact that the Red patrols were stirring up the outguards of the Blues at odd hours during the evening, Captains Fish and Garlock fared forth at dusk, the former succeeding in getting around the enemy's right and into the town of Tomah, the latter, dodging patrol after patrol, working steadily westward until he struck the track of the C. and N.W.'s Sparta line, whence he managed to enter a farmyard at which the Reds were drawing water. Mingling in the darkness with the stream of men carrying canteens he traversed the camp of a battalion of the Provisionals, counted their kitchens, etc., and at 11:15 was safely back and reporting his find to Colonel Holway.

This morning the Blues were up with the dawn, and by seven a.m. McNamee was again launching out westward to lock horns with the Red Cavalry. A mile or so northeast of Tomah they brought him up standing, and the stiffest kind of a Cavalry fight was on in a twinkling. Not until Abraham's battalion of the 3d Wisconsin came up and deployed was it possible to dislodge the stubborn 6th Cavalry, covering the retirement of the Red Army. But it was joy to see those young Badgers sail in. A knee deep, boggy banked stream meandered through the open fields south of the highway, and though Major Wittenmyer mercifully told the battalion leader not to drive his men through the marshy flat, the men themselves settled the question by dashing through mud, mire, a creek and a duck pond all intent on doubling the flank of the opposing line. The Reds had to let go and fall back to the southwest, and then came the prettiest feat of the day. The moment his line was relieved by the Infantry, and the Badger riflemen went volleying in, McNamee sounded the mount, led his troopers in column of files through a tangled circuit of swamp, thicket and bog, formed troops as they successively forded the creek far out to the southeast of the retiring Cavalry, and then, one after another, like so many flocks of blackbirds, they could be seen at full gallop streaming across the open fields, disappearing from view in the outskirts of Tomah. Five minutes more and crashing volleys told us they had successfully struck the flank of the Reds, caught them, as it turned out, utterly unawares, and played merry h—avoc with the column. And so ended the affair of Tomah Ridge, fought out in full view of the Indian school and all the farm folk of the township. Like Frederick's Rosbach, it was a little battle "en douceur."

And now, threatened by our swiftly advancing yet wholly imaginary reinforcements from the northeast, the Reds are compelled to fall back along the railways toward Tunnel City and the beautiful range to the west, looking for all the world as does the Blue Ridge from Bull Run, and just about as far. From this on there will be fewer corn, oat and wheat fields to respect, and far more chance for business. The weather continues glorious, the campaign a delight, the commissariat ample, if somewhat "dry," and our doughboys will soon have the chance they crave to emulate the deeds of McNamee and his daring troopers, every one of whom is the envy of these admiring Westerners, a hero bold like him of the yet unpublished cavalry canticle who

"Niver wanst unsling his slicker,

"Niver wanst ran—out of licker,"

though if a drop of that cratur can be found in this camp outside of the field hospital no sign of it has appeared in man or manner, the Chicago Inter-Ocean to the contrary notwithstanding.

A GLIMPSE OF ANTEBELLUM SOUTHERN LIFE.

The charm of antebellum plantation life of the South at its best estate is recalled by the delightful sketch of life at Belle Meade, the Kentucky stock farm of William Giles Harding, a Southerner of the old school, contributed by Major Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., to Outlook.

"From the day when Belle Meade came under the personal management of General Harding the whole community felt the impress of his example. His slaves were his 'people,' and he ruled them with unvarying kindness. The negro slave was taught to labor and to be a Christian, respectful alike to the aged and to his superiors in station. If he had a grievance, real or imaginary, he had a hearing from master or mistress. In his sickness he was sheltered and administered to by the family doctor, and in his old age he was shielded and provided for with a gentleness beyond all charity. It was all this that made these black people loyal and faithful to the helpless Southern women and children, abandoned by their natural protectors during four years of civil war.

"The fact that the field hands could be depended upon at all times, even though their achievements were not up to the highest standard of labor, enabled work to be planned throughout the year. When the crops were laid by there was other work to be carried forward. In this way the estate of about five thousand acres comprising Belle Meade was gradually provided with the

many improvements which fitted its pastures to receive the grandest aggregation of thoroughbred horses ever brought together in Tennessee. In the magnificent park there roamed a herd of upward of fifty buffalo, a few elk and several hundred deer. In its blue grass pastures were the finest of shorthorn cattle and the first herd of Cashmere goats imported to the South. The estate had reached its highest development when the fateful pronouncement of that will-o'-the-wisp doctrine of secession came to tear down and destroy the creation of a lifetime; for when the tocsin of war had sounded it was not for long that the border states could hope to escape the tramp of marching columns.

"Although he devoted a lifetime to the selection and breeding of race horses, General Harding derived his pleasure solely from the pride of seeing his thoroughbreds run. Under no circumstances did he ever lay a bet on his own or the horses of others.

"All the best traditions of country life had come with the early colonists, and ideal types of the English gentry were to be found from the seats of the tidewater aristocracy, far away to the borderland of civilization, where touched the fringe of English, Spanish, French and Indian that gave the plots to all the literature of that romantic period. The patience of the deer-stalker, the cunning of the wild turkey hunter, the resourcefulness of the bear baiter—all combined to develop in the young men of the plantations a virility and self-reliance of great moment to them and their people in the trials of war, whether with Cherokee and Creek, at New Orleans, on the distant fields of Mexico, or in the fratricidal contest which gave the vanishing coup to the old régime and gave anew to the world an exhibition of the latent power of the Anglo-Saxon to upbuild from the very ashes of despair."

THE CONNECTICUT MANEUVERS.

Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., commanding the Eastern Division, who will act as commander of the joint maneuvers to be held in Connecticut from Aug. 10 to 20, and who will also be chief umpire, in G.O. 24, dated July 20, issued from his headquarters, publishes instructions relative to the maneuvers.

He announces that a camp of instruction for troops of the Regular Army will be established in the vicinity of Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 10-19, and that the joint camp will be officially known as the Connecticut Maneuver Campaign. The following are extracts from the order:

Regular Troops.

The following organizations of the Regular Army will participate: 5th U.S. Infantry, 10th U.S. Cavalry, 2d Battalion, 24 U.S. Field Artillery (less one battery), Co. B, 1st Battalion, U.S. Engineers; Field Company A, Signal Corps, U.S. Army, one aviation section, U.S. Army.

National Guard Troops.

The following organizations of the National Guard will participate:

New York: 1st Brigade—7th Infantry, 12th Infantry, 69th Infantry, 71st Infantry.

2d Brigade—14th Infantry, 23d Infantry, 47th Infantry, 1st Cavalry, 2d Cavalry, 1st Battalion, Field Artillery, 2d Battalion, Field Artillery, Battery A, Field Artillery, 22d Regiment, Engineers, 1st Company, Signal Corps, 2d Company, Signal Corps, 1st Field Hospital, 2d Field Hospital, 1st Ambulance Company, 2d Ambulance Company.

New Jersey: 1st Brigade—1st Infantry, 4th Infantry, 5th Infantry.

1st Troop, Cavalry, 2d Troop, Cavalry, Battery A, Field Artillery, Battery B, Field Artillery, Signal Corps Company, 1st Field Hospital.

Massachusetts: 1st Brigade—2d Infantry and 6th Infantry, 2d Brigade—5th Infantry and 9th Infantry.

1st Company, Signal Corps, 1st Field Hospital and 1st Ambulance Company.

Connecticut: 1st Infantry, 2d Infantry, 1st Separate Company, Infantry, 1st Company, Signal Corps, Field Hospital and Ambulance Company.

Maine: 2d Infantry.

Vermont: 1st Infantry.

Sanitary troops will accompany the organizations to which attached. The adjutants general of the several states have been informed as to points of detachment.

The course of instruction for the Organized Militia will be in accordance with the schedules prepared by the commanding general, Eastern Division, after consultation with the Militia authorities of the several states. In order to give organizations time to march to their camps after detaching, arrangements should be made, if practicable, with the transportation companies so that the troops will arrive at the training points not later than 2 p.m., on the day they are scheduled to arrive in camp.

The maneuver campaign will be divided into two periods, i.e., the instructional period and the final period. The period from Aug. 10 to 15, inclusive, is officially designated as instructional period of the campaign. During this period the commanding generals of the opposing divisions are charged with carrying into effect the schedule of movements, etc., for their commands, which will be furnished them by the chief umpire. The period from Aug. 16 to 19, inclusive, is officially designated as the final period. So far as subordinate commanders and the staff departments are concerned this period will not differ materially from the instructional period. The commanders of divisions, however, during this period will be required to formulate their instructions after receiving special situations from the chief umpire.

SUBSISTENCE AND SANITATION.

The chief commissary, Eastern Division, will have general charge of supplying all troops with subsistence. There will be an officer of the Subsistence Department, U.S.A., detailed as chief commissary for each division.

Regular Troops.—Subsistence for all Regular troops will be supplied by their own organization staff officers to include Aug. 10. From that date to the termination of the maneuvers, subsistence will be drawn from the supply columns.

The troops of the National Guard are entitled to subsistence furnished by the Federal Government while in attendance at the joint exercises, including rations for the time consumed in travel to and from the camps; provided, however, that in no case will the issue of rations exceed the allotment made therefor unless proper arrangements have been made to pay the excess from state funds. Rations for Organized Militia troops will be taken with these organizations from their home stations to include the whole day of their arrival in camp. From that day until the termination of the maneuvers, and to include the trip to their home stations, rations will be drawn from the supply columns.

Commanding officers of Militia organizations will be careful to submit immediately upon their arrival in camp requisitions to the Commissary Department for rations for a period of three days.

General Bliss republishes the details of the subsistence of troops at joint camps and in going to and returning therefrom given in memorandum from his headquarters dated July 15, 1912.

The chief quartermaster, Eastern Division, will have general charge of the operations of the Quartermaster's Department during the exercises. An officer of the Quartermaster's Department, U.S.A., will be detailed as chief quartermaster of each division. Instructions are given as to fuel and forage, sanitary measures, payment of troops, etc.

The chief surgeon, Eastern Division, will have general charge of the operations of the Medical Department during the exercises. Two officers of the Medical Department, U.S.

Army, will be detailed as chief surgeon and sanitary inspector for each of the divisions. For troops of the Regular Army, the sick will be cared for as follows: Serious cases of sick or wounded will be sent to the hospital at Fort Jay, N.Y.; light or trivial cases will be treated in camp or regimental infirmaries.

For troops of the Militia, letters have been sent to the adjutants general of the various states concerned, advising them to make arrangements for the care of their seriously sick in a hospital at Bridgeport or Derby, Conn. In case they prefer to do so, there is no objection to returning such cases to their home stations. Light or trivial cases should be treated in the quarters or regimental infirmaries.

In order that suitable and sanitary camps may be provided as far as practicable, an engineer company has been designated to select exact locations for camps and make sketches of the ground which is to be occupied. The medical officer with this organization will also investigate the sources of water supply and other sanitary matters. While most of these camps are but for a single night, some of them are for longer periods, and several sites will be occupied by different troops on successive days. Should conditions warrant such action, Red or Blue division commanders may increase the authority and scope of sanitary inspectors to take summary action in their names. If such authority is given it must be given in writing and the limits thereof definitely indicated.

Under the general supervision of the chief surgeon, Eastern Division, medical officers of the Organized Militia will be instructed during the instructional period (Aug. 10-15) in camp sanitation and their general duties prior to combat. During the final period (Aug. 16-19) they will be instructed in combat service.

ENGINEERS AND SIGNAL CORPS.

The instruction of engineer troops will be under the general supervision of the chief engineer officer, Eastern Division. An officer of the Engineer Corps, U.S. Army, will be assigned as chief engineer officer of each of the divisions.

Company B, Engineer Corps, U.S.A., will be attached to headquarters of the chief umpire and will have charge of constantly locating the organizations of the opposing forces and furnishing the chief umpire daily with charts showing as nearly as possible the exact progress of the exercises.

The engineering work necessary in the maneuver divisions will be done by the Militia Engineer organizations assigned to each, and these will be under the exclusive orders of their division commanders.

The chief signal officer, Eastern Division, will have general supervision of the work of the Signal Corps during the exercises. An officer of the Signal Corps, U.S.A., will be assigned as chief signal officer of each of the divisions.

The work of the Signal Corps will be generally divided into two distinct branches: (a) lines of communication and (b) aerial scouting and reconnaissance. Under the first there will be necessarily, from the conditions of the problem, two separate and distinct systems of communication. First, there will be tactical lines of communication between the Red and Blue division commanders and their brigades, other separate organizations and bases of supplies. Second, a system of communication for the exclusive use of the chief umpire.

The tactical lines of communication with the Red and Blue divisions will be under the complete control of the corresponding division commanders, through their chief signal officers, and maintained by the Militia Signal Corps organizations assigned to the maneuver division. The lines of communication for the chief umpire will be completely under his control. These lines will be maintained by Field Company A, Signal Corps, U.S. Army, which will be attached to the headquarters of the chief umpire. The chief signal officer, Eastern Division, will have direct supervision over this part of the communications.

AVIATION SECTION.

The following instructions are issued concerning the aviation section:

The aviation section, which will have immediate charge of aerial scouting and reconnaissance, will be attached to the headquarters of the chief umpire during the instructional period, and to the headquarters of the Blue forces during the final period.

During the instructional period specific scouting problems will be assigned to the pilots each day, requiring reports and maps of their reconnaissance. During the final period the commanding general of the Blue division will require the pilots to work on specific problems for information, requiring them in each case to make reports and submit maps of their fields of observation.

In order that the conditions of real war may be simulated, the pilot will rise to an elevation not less than two thousand feet above the ground before he begins his scouting and reconnaissance, and he will continue at that elevation until it is necessary to make a landing. To make sure that no information is obtained at a less elevation, the flight to rise to this elevation should be made, where practicable, away from the ground in which information indicates that the enemy is operating.

In order that the pilot may have information as to his elevation, each aeroplane will be supplied with a recording barograph with a six-hour clock movement, and at the beginning of the reconnaissance the time of lowering the pen on the paper will be recorded on the sheet. An aneroid barometer at the headquarters of the chief umpire will be read at fifteen minute intervals during the flight of the pilots, and on the pilot's return his barograph record will be checked up and the altitude determined by using Table No. 20, of the Smithsonian Meteorological Tables, 1907. As a further check, each umpire should note the time that an aeroplane is in his vicinity and estimate the altitude above the troops. It will be assumed whenever an aeroplane flies over troops or in their immediate vicinity that it is under rifle fire.

The judge advocate, Eastern Division, is announced as provost marshal for the maneuver campaign.

Attention is invited to Par. 81, page 27, of the Uniform Regulations of the U.S. Army, which requires the insignia of rank to be worn on the collar of the shirt when the coat is not worn. Commanding officers of organizations are charged with seeing that this provision is strictly complied with.

It is recommended that nothing in excess of the normal campaign allowance be carried, and that this allowance, especially as regards the tentage and personal baggage for officers, be reduced below the limits prescribed. The frequent changes of camp will make the handling of much impedimenta a hardship on the troops and a heavy burden for the field trains.

In order to readily identify individuals and organizations during the maneuver campaign, various parties concerned will wear special insignia as follows:

Commander of the maneuvers.—Same as for the chief umpire.

Members of the staff of the commander of the maneuvers.—Broad white band on the hat when acting as assistants to the chief umpire; otherwise, broad white band on the right arm above the elbow.

Chief umpire.—Broad white band on the hat. His orderly carries a white flag with red diagonal.

Senior umpires, umpires and assistant umpires.—Broad white band on the hat. Orderlies wear white band on the left arm above the elbow.

Provost marshals.—Broad orange band on the hat. Orderlies wear orange band on the left arm above the elbow.

Headquarters Red Division.—Distinguished by red flag.

Headquarters Red Brigades.—Distinguished by red pennants with number stenciled in white.

Members of the Red Division.—Broad red band on the hat.

Headquarters Blue Division.—Blue flag.

Headquarters Blue Brigades.—Blue pennants.

Members of the Blue Division.—Broad blue band on the hat.

Observers.—Broad white band on the right arm above the elbow.

Guests.—Same as for observers.

Newspaper correspondents.—Broad red band on the right arm above the elbow.

In our issue of July 20, page 1450, we published other official facts concerning the maneuvers.

THE FIRMNESS OF COLONEL GOETHALS.

In a sketch of "Goethals, Builder of the Panama Canal," in the August Munsey, Hugh Thompson says the Chief Engineer "rules the Isthmian Zone as the lord of a host of forty thousand toilers, who speak half a hundred tongues. He is czar of as picturesque a foreign legion as ever fought under an embattled flag. No campaign of heroic conquest ever had for its spoil a prize greater, or of more enduring significance, than this contest which has been waged against geography, climate and every obstacle that human or inanimate nature can put in the path of the constructor."

The secret of the power by which Colonel Goethals has been able to bring order out of chaos on the Isthmus, according to Mr. Thompson, is unyielding will and granite persistence. An instance is cited. Once when he was absent from the Zone one of the Panama railway engineers had by criminal negligence killed a brother engineer in a collision and had been sentenced to a year's imprisonment. The man's associates were indignant. Pending the Chief's return the warden had put the prisoner in the hospital. On the Colonel's return he ordered the convicted man returned to the cells. He was at once waited upon by a deputation of the engineers, who demanded the prisoner's release with a threat of going on strike immediately. The Chief Engineer said the man was in prison and would stay there. "Then we will all walk out to-morrow and not a wheel will turn on the Isthmus." "Very well," replied the officer, rising from his seat, "you men are not of the service. I will stop every train in the Zone until I can get new engineers from the States. Good day." He turned to his work. The delegation was thunderstruck. Here was none of the usual temporizing with labor, here was no prospect of an official backdown, and at the same time here was neither unfairness nor discourtesy. They went away sadder but wiser men, and the next morning every man was at his task. Another time the steam shovelers went on strike for more pay. Colonel Goethals manned the shovels with clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers and every man he could spare from the clerical force. In three days the strike was broken.

Colonel Goethals is at work every morning at seven. No one knows what part of the Zone he may visit at any time. He is here, there and everywhere, and has the details of all the work at his finger's ends, so that it is impossible for a negligent foreman to deceive him with manufactured reports. A few penetrating questions from the Colonel, and the true state of affairs is revealed. After six days of labor he finds time to hold a court of redress, as it might be called, or a "grouchers' court" as others might name it. "At half-past seven Sunday morning, in the great barnlike office building there assembles one of the most picturesque tribunals in the world. Here Colonel Goethals sits as a court. The humblest ditch digger has the right to present his grievance at this time." In his manner of dispensing justice at this court he resembles Abraham Lincoln, relentless when occasion demands, but always tempering justice with mercy. "But stripped of all his titles," Mr. Thompson sees the Chief Engineer simply as a "modest, unassuming Army officer, who is doing a world task brilliantly, modestly and effectively, as part of his duty."

SHIPBUILDING IN JAPAN.

Consul General Thomas Sammons, Yokohama, in a report appearing in the Daily Consular Trade Reports for July 13 gives this interesting information concerning Japan:

"While Japan has a heavy burden of national debt, its people continue to pay a high rate of taxation without serious complaint, and the whole country is being urged to exert every effort, not only to increase and develop manufacturing enterprises, but to produce something that will stand the severe test of competition in the markets of the world. Japanese financiers are striving to devise means of increasing exports and obtaining a favorable balance of trade. Heretofore, aside from raw silk, tea, etc., the country has largely exported curios and other articles of slight practical value, but the Japanese captains of industry now point out that something more substantial and representative is essential.

"There are 230 shipbuilding yards in Japan, not including junk building establishments, a decrease of nine compared with 1910. For the last year, covered by available authentic statistics, these yards turned out seventy-seven steamers of 24,470 tons and 147 sailing vessels of 11,097 tons. This is a decrease of fifty-eight sailing vessels from 1910, but an increase of nineteen steamers, the tonnage of the latter, however, decreasing 38,906. This record does not include a number of new steamers since completed or authorized, which tend to strengthen Japan's North American and European lines. All of Japan's leading steamship lines are preparing to build additional steamers for the foreign service, mostly medium sized freight and passenger craft. Japan's total shipping now includes 2,545 steamers, of 1,233,909 gross tons; 6,392 sailing vessels, of 413,720 gross tons, and 22,463 junks, of 31,413,710 cubic feet.

"Four steamers, having a gross tonnage of 15,817, were completed during the past year under the law for encouraging shipbuilding. The subsidized steamship lines now number twenty-four, which operate on most commercial routes throughout the world, except those on the Atlantic Ocean. With the completion of the Panama Canal Japanese steamers will probably visit the Atlantic seaboard, particularly in connection with the extensive raw cotton freight traffic.

"The managers of the Japanese steamship lines engaged in the European trade and that of the North and South American Pacific seaboard have given a great deal of attention to the changes in the situation likely to be introduced by the completion of the canal. Just what plan will be finally adopted is not known as yet, but an around-the-world Japanese service in due course is predicted. It seems, however, that definite plans must be held in abeyance until it is known what the canal charges are to be."

PATRIOTS.

July 26, 1912.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The House has again rejected the plan for two battleships by the vote of members from the Middle West, who say that the sentiment of that section is against such "extravagance." Does this mean that their section feels itself secure from foreign invasion and cares not what happens to the Eastern or Western or Southern coast regions? If so, what becomes of the oft quoted saying that we are "one country"? Or is it because they have no shipbuilding plants to profit by a slice from the "pork barrel"? Both considerations no doubt played their part. And all the while England, Germany

and other Powers are going ahead full speed in naval development. Truly some legislators have microscopic souls. Let us remember them on the day when we are impotent to enforce the Monroe Doctrine, to guard the Panama Canal, to protect ourselves against the doctrine "might makes right."

CHARLES VEZIN.

THE WAR OF 1812.

Alamo Heights, San Antonio, Texas, July 25, 1912.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:
I am glad to see in your article, "A Warning from History," on page 1459 of the July 20 number of the JOURNAL, an effort to correct the widely believed falsehood that in the War of 1812 we "won out on the land all along the line," and "made our Second War for Independence a howling success." I am especially interested owing to my own historical labors upon the same period.

However, if the Rev. Gregory or some of his supporters return to the charge, as they are likely to do, it seems to me they may not altogether improperly charge you with having poorly chosen your works of reference, and thus weakened your argument.

Language derogatory of the work of the land forces and in praise of the Navy loses something of its strength when quoted from a work written by Navy officers, no matter how truthful it may be. Language derogatory of any part of the American forces, when quoted from the Encyclopedia Britannica, loses something of its force, no matter how truthful it may be, by being taken from English sources, especially since just complaints are not infrequently made that the Britannica and other similar authoritative British works slight, or even misrepresent, events which really reflected credit upon American achievement. (I have not the article before me, but if my memory serves me rightly I think you will find something of this in your own remarks upon the subject of the discoveries of Wilkes in the Antarctic regions.)

With no desire to unduly put myself or my work to the front, I wish, because of the above mentioned reasons, to call your attention to certain passages in my own "History of the 21st Infantry from 1812 to 1863" as being the dispassionate conclusions and expressions of one who has been himself a member of our national land forces, and therefore unlikely to speak derogatorily of their actions except for the purpose of recording what appears to him to be the unbiased and absolute truth, hoping that the truth may serve a good purpose with his countrymen.

For this purpose I would invite your attention to the following pages of the work bearing upon the subjects of your article:

Pages 15 and 16: In re Hull's surrender of Detroit.
Pages 17, 18 and 19: Van Rensselaer's attack upon Queenston.

Pages 30 to 34: Defense of Sackett Harbor.
Pages 15, 50 and 93: Comparison of work of Army and Navy.

Pages 97 and 98: Decline of the military spirit as the war progressed, and probable end had it continued.
Pages 98 and 99: Napoleon's influence on conclusion of peace.

Pages 66 to 75: Battle of Niagara (Lundy's Lane).
Pages 93 and 94: Bladensburg and Washington.
Page 104: My own references.

In my opinion the battle of Niagara (Lundy's Lane) should be added to that of New Orleans as one from which the United States could gain real credit, not because it was decisive, or even a complete victory, but because a weak American force there attacked a strongly posted British force, greatly superior in numbers and arms, and in a much harder fight than that at New Orleans, considering the comparative effort and losses upon our side, actually beat the enemy from the field. The fact that they were too weak to hold the ground so gained has no effect upon the merits of the combat itself. I am of the opinion that the latter was a mistake on the part of the American commander, General Scott, but that its credit to American arms is very similar to that reflected on British arms by the action of the Light Brigade at the battle of Balaklava.

The amount of credit the United States could derive from its land campaigns upon the whole, however, was very little, and in my "History" I have striven to contribute everything in my power to help correct the popular notion that we have always been a "howling success" in war, that we are invincible and always will be, and that we do not need to make preparation for war in advance, as other nations have judged it necessary to do. It is for this purpose that I extended the scope of my work far beyond what is ordinarily supposed to be appropriate for a regimental history.

Trusting that this communication may prove to be of some use in furthering our common object, I remain,

CELWYN E. HAMPTON, Capt., U.S.A., Retired.

POST CHAPEL AT SCHOFIELD BARRACKS.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., July 11, 1912.

The post chapel at Schofield Barracks, Hawaiian Islands, was erected by A. A. Pruden, major and chaplain, 2d U.S. Inf., a priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at a cost of \$8,100. This money was donated by the generous citizens of Honolulu. When Chaplain Pruden arrived at Schofield Barracks on March 31, 1911, he found no suitable place in which to hold religious services. Realizing that it was almost hopeless to ask the War Department to erect a chapel, he consulted some of his acquaintances in Honolulu upon the advisability of erecting one by private subscription and the suggestion met with immediate favor. Whereupon he had plans drawn for a modest structure to cost about \$2,500. Upon showing these to some of the prominent citizens of Honolulu they suggested that a larger and handsomer building be erected. Plans were then drawn for a larger structure, but still on inexpensive lines. As time went on contributions came in fast and in very generous amounts, together with suggestions that a building be erected that would be a credit to the people of Honolulu. Acting upon these suggestions, many changes and additions were made, until the present buildings with their equipment resulted.

The chapel is cruciform in shape. Its extreme length is seventy-two feet, extreme width forty feet, seating capacity 250. Entrance is through a tower surmounted by a large Latin cross covered with gold leaf. The tower is at the northwest corner of the nave, and in it has been placed a 500-pound bell, which was presented by the officers and men of the 5th U.S. Cavalry. The chapel is handsomely furnished throughout; the altar and reredos being patterned after those in St. Elizabeth's

Church, Honolulu; the pews, chancel chairs and communion rail after those in St. Andrew's Cathedral, Honolulu.

The sterling silver communion service was presented by Brig. Gen. and Mrs. M. M. Macomb, U.S.A. The handsomely etched brass cross was the gift of Lieut. Col. W. Y. Stamper, 2d U.S. Inf. It is a memorial to his wife. The brass altar desk was presented by the Medical Department of Schofield Barracks. The white Rutland marble font was the gift of the officers and men of the 1st U.S. Field Artillery. The brass eagle lectern was presented by the officers and men of the 2d U.S. Infantry. The clock over the entrance door was presented by Joseph Schwartz, Ltd., of Honolulu. In addition to the above, the chancel is furnished with the following brasses: Vases, candlesticks, Gothic pulpit, font cover and ewer. There has also been provided (for the especial use of the Roman Catholics) a brass crucifix and pair of candelabra. A handsome altar service book was recently received from Mrs. William Holabird, of Evanston, Ill.

The floor of the chancel is of Ohio, a native hardwood capable of a high polish. The vestry room is provided with three wardrobes for the use of the chaplains of the three denominations now stationed at this post, namely, Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian. The chapel is lighted with electricity, the lighting plant being owned and operated by the chapel authorities.

The following is the present schedule of Sunday services: 8 a.m., Holy Mass and sermon (Roman Catholic); 9:30 a.m., Sunday school (non-denominational), Chaplain Pruden; 10:30 a.m., morning prayer and sermon (Protestant Episcopal); 7:30 p.m., sermon and song (Presbyterian). The opening service was held on Feb. 18, 1912. The chapel will shortly be dedicated, after which it will be presented to the War Department.

THE BUGLE CALLS.

Tientsin, China, June 29, 1912.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Your number of June 1, 1912, seems to invite my criticism on the words set to the Service call by Principal Musician Elbert Williams. He was kind enough to send me a copy of his "Trumpet Calls." I may be pardoned for saying that, having been poet of my class for four years in college and having been expected to fit verses to all occasions, I can sympathize with the poetical efforts of others, although at the conclusion of the mating period of my life I was almost cured of the contagion. I feel flattered to have been instrumental in stirring one musician to make an attempt to do a thing so difficult. It is the best set I have seen. Of course I do not agree with all the sentiments, neither can I fit all the words to the tunes; but that may be my fault, and not that of the composer. In the words quoted in the JOURNAL Mr. Williams does become a little matter of fact, but we would hardly demand that he should use the exalted language of Paul, the Apostle, or the refined rhetoric of Shakespeare in an effort of this character. One thing which cumbers his versification is an effort to find a syllable for each note, instead of allowing the voice to make several notes with the same syllable.

Without much practice it is not easy to fit words to these calls. I have handed words to intelligent persons which I thought suited certain calls and they have declared that they did not fit, until I sang them. I have been told by many officers that there are words to all the calls and have been referred to books where I could find them, only to find a few of them, but never a complete set.

If the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL should ask for words to the calls from all willing to submit them and then select a competent committee of critics to take the best from all submitted, requesting more effort toward those more difficult, it would do the Army and the public a great service.

JOSEPH CLEMENS, Chaplain, 15th Inf.

POST QUARTERMASTER SERGEANTS, U.S.A.

Following is a list of Post Quartermaster Sergeants, U.S. Army, arranged according to rank, giving date of appointment. Where more than one appointment was made on any given date names are arranged alphabetically:

No.	Name.	Date of appointment.
1.	Van Heuckeroth, William,	Feb. 6, 1888.
2.	Streeman, Charles,	Aug. 18, 1894.
3.	Douglas, James L.,	Feb. 7, 1895.
4.	Ward, Charles T.,	Aug. 5, 1895.
5.	Coleworthy, Clement G.,	Dec. 26, 1895.
6.	Ford, Edward,	Oct. 5, 1896.
7.	Benjamin, Michael,	Dec. 24, 1897.
8.	MacLeod, Norman,	Feb. 3, 1898.
9.	Brown, Frank,	July 22, 1898.
10.	Kratzke, Albert H.,	July 22, 1898.
11.	Flynn, Charles E.,	Aug. 11, 1898.
12.	Halbwachs, Charles,	Aug. 11, 1898.
13.	Reilly, William,	Feb. 8, 1899.
14.	Kalb, Albert,	March 11, 1899.
15.	Kay, Albert,	July 22, 1899.
16.	Benninghoven, William P.,	Aug. 7, 1899.
17.	Reissman, Frederick,	Sept. 11, 1899.
18.	Klieforth, Ernest H.,	July 21, 1900.
19.	Legendre, Matthew,	July 27, 1900.
20.	Cotter, Dennis H.,	Oct. 26, 1900.
21.	Butler, Michael J.,	Feb. 18, 1901.
22.	Patterson, Thomas,	Feb. 18, 1901.
23.	Simmons, John T.,	Feb. 18, 1901.
24.	Torgren, Arvid,	Feb. 18, 1901.
25.	Widell, Berndt,	Feb. 18, 1901.
26.	Newman, Alexander,	Feb. 19, 1901.
27.	Radzville, Michael,	Feb. 19, 1901.
28.	Roberts, Thomas D.,	May 13, 1901.
29.	Cox, Whitfield H.,	May 27, 1901.
30.	Martin, William,	June 13, 1901.
31.	Cuffe, Thomas P.,	June 28, 1901.
32.	Downs, James M.,	Aug. 21, 1901.
33.	Atkinson, George A.,	Aug. 21, 1901.
34.	Gibbons, Richard,	Sept. 26, 1901.
35.	O'Brien, Daniel J.,	Nov. 2, 1901.
36.	Martin, William,	2d, Nov. 19, 1901.
37.	Gilmore, Charles,	Feb. 8, 1902.
38.	King, William T.,	Feb. 8, 1902.
39.	Fredeman, Henry F.,	July 25, 1902.
40.	Baich, Oliver H.,	July 31, 1902.
41.	Chard, Henry C.,	Nov. 6, 1902.
42.	Cook, Charles F.,	Jan. 17, 1903.
43.	Mattison, William H.,	Jan. 17, 1903.
44.	Meador, John E.,	Jan. 17, 1903.
45.	Zautner, George H.,	Jan. 17, 1903.
46.	Gee, Walter J.,	Jan. 30, 1903.
47.	Thornburg, George W.,	Jan. 30, 1903.
48.	Timmons, Charles S.,	Feb. 3, 1903.
49.	Grimes, John T.,	April 1, 1903.
50.	Scally, John P.,	April 7, 1903.
51.	Easton, Robert C.,	May 1, 1903.
52.	Woenne, Gustav,	June 4, 1903.
53.	Wade, Daniel E.,	July 8, 1903.
54.	Fields, Frank,	July 14, 1903.
55.	Grindley, William C.,	Sept. 14, 1903.
56.	Sturley, George W. F.,	Oct. 31, 1903.
57.	Buck, Morten P. L.,	Nov. 7, 1903.
58.	Commelin, George B.,	April 28, 1904.
59.	McClinton, Willard L.,	May 7, 1904.
60.	Bell, Fred,	July 1, 1904.
61.	Bogle, Ralph H.,	July 1, 1904.
62.	Bowmaster, Frank L.,	July 1, 1904.
63.	Freeman, Osman,	July 1, 1904.
64.	Fyfe, Charles W.,	July 1, 1904.
65.	Geisler, John G.,	July 1, 1904.
66.	Hecht, Herman,	July 1, 1904.
67.	Hess, Ernest,	July 1, 1904.
68.	Hinson, Clifford J.,	July 1, 1904.
69.	Jacobs, Forest R.,	July 1, 1904.
70.	Johnson, Charles R.,	July 1, 1904.
71.	Kitchen, George R.,	July 1, 1904.
72.	Murrell, James,	July 1, 1904.
73.	Rosemere, Earl H.,	July 1, 1904.
74.	Sharp, Eber I.,	July 1, 1904.
75.	Stanger, Fred,	July 1, 1904.
76.	Wickens, Charles B.,	July 1, 1904.
77.	Spokes, John,	July 8, 1904.
78.	Burgess, Frank R.,	July 8, 1904.
79.	Hanson, Henry M.,	July 18, 1904.
80.	Sloan, Henry C.,	July 18, 1904.
81.	Smith, Oliver,	July 18, 1904.
82.	Fuhrmann, Sigmund F. E.,	Aug. 17, 1904.
83.	Harvey, James S.,	Aug. 17, 1904.
84.	Morrell, Charles J.,	Aug. 17, 1904.
85.	Wey, Peter W.,	Aug. 17, 1904.
86.	Anderson, Benjamin A.,	Sept. 21, 1904.
87.	Jordan, Thomas W.,	Nov. 16, 1904.
88.	Wood, Scott,	Dec. 14, 1904.
89.	Grey, William A.,	Jan. 5, 1905.
90.	Kuhn, Peter V.,	Jan. 5, 1905.
91.	Ialey, Charles J.,	Jan. 5, 1905.
92.	McGurran, George F.,	Jan. 5, 1905.
93.	Frankie, Charles B.,	May 10, 1905.
94.	Kavanaugh, Arthur,	June 1, 1905.
95.	Larner, William M.,	June 8, 1905.
96.	Foster, William J.,	June 28, 1905.
97.	Grandon, Joshua M.,	June 28, 1905.
98.	Bitterman, Jonas F.,	July 24, 1905.
99.	Walter, Rufus,	July 25, 1905.
100.	Lefever, John E.,	Sept. 9, 1905.
101.	Stuart, Charles A.,	Sept. 9, 1905.
102.	Platt, Joe C.,	Sept. 12, 1905.
103.	Cross, William A.,	Oct. 17, 1905.
104.	Hemstead, Frank L.,	Oct. 28, 1905.
105.	Lewis, Marcus A.,	Oct. 28, 1905.
106.	Berg, Elenius,	Jan. 23, 1906.
107.	Watts, Orient C.,	Jan. 23, 1906.
108.	Marcey, Daniel E.,	March 20, 1906.
109.	Nelson, David A.,	April 28, 1906.
110.	Pillans, William I.,	April 28, 1906.
111.	Butler, Warren A.,	May 21, 1906.
112.	Lindenstruth, Robert W.,	June 7, 1906.
113.	Hahn, George H.,	July 10, 1906.
114.	Simpson, Oliver T.,	July 10, 1906.
115.	Jackson, Orville,	July 11, 1906.
116.	Moore, Frank E.,	Aug. 10, 1906.
117.	Carter, William O.,	Aug. 25, 1906.
118.	Fack, Max,	Aug. 25, 1906.
119.	Madsen, Hans August,	Aug. 25, 1906.
120.	Johnson, Henry P.,	Oct. 15, 1906.
121.	Massie, Lewis B.,	Oct. 23, 1906.
122.	Arnold, Frank W.,	Oct. 23, 1906.
123.	Thornd, Nels J.,	Oct. 23, 1906.
124.	Gilmore, Langdon,	Nov. 8, 1906.
125.	Cenic, John,	Dec. 1, 1906.
126.	Gaul, Edward M.,	Dec. 13, 1906.
127.	Tripp, George D.,	Dec. 19, 1906.
128.	Phillips, Edward J.,	Feb. 8, 1907.
129.	Robertson, Samuel T.,	May 10, 1907.
130.	Wilson, Charles F.,	June 15, 1907.
131.	Christophel, John C.,	Aug. 14, 1907.
132.	Weadon, John S.,	Nov. 23, 1907.
133.	Duggan, Patrick P.,	Nov. 25, 1907.
134.	Ingram, Charles H.,	Feb. 17, 1908.
135.	Morgan, Wilber R.,	Feb. 17, 1908.
136.	Davis, Ezra,	Feb. 18, 1908.
137.	Engelman, Otto,	Feb. 18, 1908.
138.	Reed, Davis F.,	March 12, 1908.
139.	Emery, Lewis J.,	June 8, 1908.
140.	Hall, Frank A.,	June 8, 1908.
141.	Goodman, Samuel N.,	June 6, 1908.
142.	Menton, Oskar,	June 9, 1908.
143.	Simpson, Monroe T.,	June 18, 1908.
144.	Jaka, Wallace J.,	July 21, 1908.
145.	Luberoff, George,	Aug. 17, 1908.
146.	Murphy, William J.,	Aug. 28, 1908.
147.	Bullier, Michael G.,	Sept. 18, 1908.
148.	Walker, James,	Oct. 1, 1908.
149.	Dwyer, John G.,	Nov. 4, 1908.
150.	Lee, Marion M.,	Nov. 4, 1908.
151.	Griswold, Burton E.,	Nov. 4, 1908.
152.	Lafferty, Benjamin,	Nov. 4, 1908.
153.	Coe, Charles A.,	Nov. 4, 1908.
154.	Redeke, Ernest W.,	Nov. 4, 1908.
155.	Shemonksy, Peter,	Nov. 13, 1908.
156.	Paquet, Omer G.,	Nov. 27, 1908.
157.	Day, William,	Nov. 30, 1908.
158.	Lipstreu, Frank J.,	Dec. 4, 1908.
159.	LeBlanc, Robert H.,	Jan. 25, 1909.
160.	Angus, Robert M.,	Feb. 11, 1909.
161.	Staples, Frederick,	March 20, 1909.
162.	Brouillet, Joseph,	April 29, 1909.
163.	Reese, George H.,	May 8, 1909.
164.	Stanley, Arthur W.,	July 12, 1909.
165.	Crowl, Casper S.,	Aug. 24, 1909.
166.	Odell, George W.,	Sept. 14, 1909.
167.	Clynes, James,	Nov. 5, 1909.
168.	Haitman, James A.,	Dec. 15, 1909.
169.	Baldehy, Frank M.,	Dec. 31, 1909.
170.	Wechsler, Louis J.,	Jan. 12, 1910.
171.	Grove, David,	Feb. 5, 1910.
172.	Edgar, William G.,	June 10, 1910.
173.	Conger, John S.,	Sept. 10, 1910.
174.	West, Erasmus G.,	Sept. 17, 1910.
175.	Kopple, Gus S.,	Sept. 19, 1910.
176.	Bronson, Edwin S.,	Sept. 29, 1910.
177.	Eriksonberry, Earl,	Jan. 4, 1911.
178.	Martin, Clifford,	Feb. 2, 1911.
179.	Barr, Leroy D.,	Feb. 18, 1911.
180.	Stanchfield, Clark T.,	Feb. 20, 1911.
181.	Garcia, Enrique,	March 13, 1911.
182.	Sturgill, Wilson F.,	June 10, 1911.
183.	Wacombe, William F.,	June 19, 1911.
184.	Rath, Henry J.,	June 23, 1911.
185.	Cameron, Charles W.,	July 6, 1911.
186.	Zuern, Alfred G.,	Aug. 14, 1911.
187.	Gage, William H.,	Aug. 19, 1911.
188.	Hunker, Henry J.,	Sept. 27, 1911.
189.	Spengler, Jacob H.,	Oct. 10, 1911.
190.	Hickey, Joseph H.,	Oct. 14, 1911.
191.	Bray, Mack,	Feb. 23, 1912.
192.	Barr, Frank,	March 4, 1912.
193.	Herbert, Morris J.,	March 5, 1912.
194.	Clarke, John M.,	April 1, 1912.
195.	Magee, George F.,	April 18, 1912.
196.	Leonard, Thomas,	May 2, 1912.
197.	Thomas, Benjamin F.,	May 7, 1912.
198.	Boehnlein, Max,	May 21, 1912.
199.	Cook, George C.,	July 3, 1912.

The first battleship of Dreadnought type for Russia's Black Sea fleet has been laid down at Nikolaieff, Vickers being responsible for design and construction, a large number of their workmen going out to South Russia from Barrow-in-Furness. The vessel is to be of 22,000 tons, with a speed of 22 knots, carrying as a main armament twelve 12-inch guns, but the coal bunkers will be smaller than usual, as the radius of action will be confined to Turkish waters. Brown and Company, Clydebank, are to supervise the building of two other Dreadnoughts, and the complete Russian program includes nine cruisers, six destroyers and six submarines, as well as the reorganization of the naval shipyards at Nikolaieff.

In a speech delivered in the House during the debate on the conference report on the Navy bill Hon. William G. Sharp, of Ohio, said on the subject of aviation: "My great interest in this whole subject of aviation grows out of the scientific aspect which it presents in its infinite possibilities. Only within the past week, through the enterprise of one of our monthly magazines, was wide circulation given to the fact that nearly a thousand of the world's most eminent scientists had voted upon the selection of the seven greatest wonders of the modern world. The aeroplane ranked third in the number of ballots cast by those scientists, that of wireless telegraphy receiving the largest number of votes, followed by the telephone. Then next in order of popularity, below the aeroplane, came radium, antiseptics and antitoxin, spectrum analysis and the X-ray. And yet, with the single exception of the antiseptics and antitoxins, all these important wonders or discoveries owe their very existence to a medium concerning which I make the prediction that the aeroplane will come to very greatly extend the horizon of our present knowledge. Except as to the actual manifestations in various forms of solar energy, we know but little more of the ether, the medium through which such energy is transmitted, than was known in the days of Newton. When navigation of the air has become as safe as traveling by train or automobile—and it is soon to come to that point—then will the less hardy scientist come to venture into realms which he has never before been permitted to explore. He will carry with him instruments by which under far more satisfactory conditions than exist on the surface of the earth he will be enabled to secure a more intimate and extended knowledge of meteorological conditions, and I believe come to greatly enlarge our present knowledge of the attributes of that strange medium which we vaguely connect with the presence of electricity, magnetism, light waves, etc. Great as has been the work of our Smithsonian Institution and our Naval and Military Academies, I believe that a greater work can be yet accomplished if the Government will generously come to the aid of this new science of aviation, and by its better recognition of the services of its Army and Navy officers detailed to this perilous work, as well as other liberal appropriations for machines, equipment, schools of instruction and laboratories, put our nation where it belongs—at the head of the procession in the development of aviation."

On Jan. 31 the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations adopted by a unanimous vote this important and significant resolution, which results from the discussion of the subject of the occupation of Magdalena Bay in the interest of a foreign Power. The resolution, which was drawn by Senator Lodge, not only reaffirms but more clearly defines the doctrine of James Monroe. Here is the entire resolution: "Resolved, That when any harbor or other place in the American continent is so situated that the occupation thereof for naval or military purposes might threaten the communications or the safety of the United States, the Government of the United States could not see without grave concern the possession of such harbor or other place by any corporation or association which has such a relation to another government not American as to give that country practical control or control for national purposes." In submitting the report to the Senate Mr. Lodge explained that the Committee on Foreign Relations believed this to be a propitious time for making the declaration. The committee conceded that no evidence had been brought out tending to prove that Japan or any other country was behind the Magdalena Bay deal, but the report says: "It appears from the evidence that the corporations or persons who claim or claim to have title to the lands surrounding Magdalena Bay have made efforts to form a syndicate and to promote the sale of these lands upon the basis of the existence of some national value to a foreign nation in Magdalena Bay as distinct from any commercial value which that bay and the adjoining territory might possess. The fact that such an idea has formed the basis of negotiations between the possessors of title to the land about Magdalena Bay and the citizens, subjects or corporations of a foreign Power seems to the Committee on Foreign Relations to afford an appropriate occasion for an expression of the view of the Senate regarding this and similar cases."

The death of the Emperor Mutsuhito of Japan on July 30 caused no disturbance in the internal conditions of the empire. His son, Yoshihito, ascended the throne in accordance with the law of the nation and calm reigned throughout the country, which was given over to universal mourning. The last days of the Emperor's illness brought into strong relief the devotion, if not religious reverence, of the masses for their beloved monarch. Prayers were offered up by the million, and throngs waited in the streets for hours to get news of the condition of the imperial sufferer. On the day of the Mikado's demise President Taft, accompanied by Major T. L. Rhoads, called in person at the Japanese Embassy in Washington and expressed his deep regret at the death of Mutsuhito. In reply to his message of condolence President Taft received a telegram from the new Emperor, saying: "I am deeply touched by your sympathetic message and offer you my sincere thanks." From the Empress Dowager Haruko came this despatch: "I am deeply touched by your kind message. Pray accept my sincere thanks for the heartfelt sympathy so cordially expressed by you and Mrs. Taft on this sorrowful occasion." Announcement was made at Tokio at an early hour on July 31 of the name under which the new era is to be known. The era changes with every reign, and an official decree says the new designation is to be Taisei in place of Meiji, as it was during the reign of Mutsuhito.

Representative Burke, of South Dakota, who was required to pay one dollar for the privilege of witnessing a polo game in Potomac Park, Washington, D.C., raised the question in the House July 27 as to whether the Government was paying for the transportation of ponies used by officers of the Army in playing the game of polo. He could get no reply to this inquiry further than the statement by Mr. Slayden that there was no appropriation in the Army bill that would authorize such an expenditure. Mr. Mann said: "I am one of the persons who paid a fee for the privilege of witnessing the game of polo on Potomac Park. I do not know how one could get a good opportunity of witnessing it without paying. I do not think that there is anything in the instruction and exercises that are practiced in the military schools, for which we pay large sums of money, that is worth as much to an Army officer when he comes to the time

of fighting in a battle as the experience that he acquires in playing one of these fiercely contested polo games. Anyone who has watched the game can say the same thing. The boy who can play shinny without fear or favor has the nerve to be somebody. [Applause.] These men, I hope, are not 'mollycoddles,' and unless you want to make an army of 'mollycoddles' do not stop the polo games." [Applause.]

President Taft has been so busy preparing his acceptance speech and organizing his forces for the approaching campaign that he has not been able to give any serious consideration to Army appointments. In the next week or ten days he will be relieved of much of the work connected with his campaign and will go over the recommendations for appointments to fill the vacancies in the Army. It is stated that the recommendations of Col. George Andrews for the vacancy at the head of the Adjutant General's Department are exceptionally strong, and that his appointment is altogether probable. However, it can be stated that the President has not fully made up his mind, and will give the claims of the other candidates careful consideration before making the selection. Major Robert H. Noble, 12th Inf., is regarded as the leader of a large list of officers who are under consideration for the position as assistant Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs to succeed Col. Frank McIntyre. Major Noble in addition to having strong recommendations, enjoys a personal acquaintance with President Taft. He served on the islands when President Taft was Governor General of the Philippines, and the President is acquainted with his work.

Commenting on the action of the Democratic caucus in refusing to provide additional battleships for the Navy, ex-President Roosevelt said: "When the Democrats vote down the battleships, if they are logical they should also vote to abandon the Panama Canal. It is an understandable policy to abandon the canal, abandon building up the fleet and say that this nation shall simply become the China of the Western Hemisphere. I do not believe in that policy, but at least it is understandable. But the one unpardonable thing is to incur responsibility and then decline to adopt the necessary means to enable us to meet that responsibility. It is an outrage from the standpoint of the national honor and interest to go on with the Panama Canal at all unless we both fortify it and keep up an adequate Navy. Furthermore, any talk as to what we intend to do about the Monroe Doctrine, the Panama Canal, the protection of Hawaii or in any other matter is not merely offensive but contemptible, if we abandon building up the Navy and show that we really have neither the power nor the will, if the need should ever come, to make our words good by deeds."

Lieut. Col. Jefferson R. Kean, Major Frederick F. Russell and Lieut. F. H. Foucar, Med. Corps, U.S.A., have returned from Porto Rico where they were ordered by the Secretary of War to investigate the bubonic plague. The Army has made such a record in the sanitation of Porto Rico that whenever there is an outbreak of any kind of disease the people immediately appeal to the War Department for assistance. Nothing inspires the people of Porto Rico with so much confidence as the presence of Army medical officers, during a plague of any character. Colonel Kean and his assistants established a laboratory for the treatment of patients suffering from the plague at San Juan and turned it over to the Marine Hospital Service. The medical officers were vaccinated against the plague before they began their investigations and vaccinated the physicians and nurses of the Marine Hospital Service who were left in charge of the laboratory. When the officers left Porto Rico the plague appeared to be under control.

Bringing with them about a carload of trophies, prizes, and between two and three thousand dollars in gold, the American team which attended the Pan-American rifle match at Buenos Aires, has returned. But more than the trophies and prizes the members of the team value the honors and cordial treatment which they received while away. "There was nothing that the officials and the people of Buenos Aires could do to show their regard for the team that they did not do with the most hearty spirit," said Capt. James A. Moss, 24th Inf., who reported for duty on July 30. "Everywhere there was evidence of true sportsmanship. The fact that we defeated their team, and the members of our team won most of the individual prizes, appeared to increase their warm regard for us. The members of the team were all given the privileges of the most exclusive clubs and were entertained in the most delightful manner. Even the people on the street gave evidence that the record of the team had won popular esteem of the city."

Capt. Constant Cordier, 26th Inf., who has just been relieved as Military Attaché at the legations in Peru and Ecuador, passed through Washington on July 31 on his return to his regiment. A glowing description of the future of these two countries was given by Captain Cordier in discussing conditions in the South American countries. "Especially in Peru the business interests," said Captain Cordier, "are preparing for the opening of the Panama Canal. Great things are expected in a commercial way from the opening of the canal in all of the South American countries on the western coast. Peru is encouraging the investment of American capital and welcoming Americans generally. The Peruvians are progressive people, as is evidenced by the way they are taking up wireless telegraphy. Only recently has wireless connection been established over the Andes Mountains to Iquitos, at the head of the ocean navigation of the Amazon with the western coast."

A Navy Department memorandum for the press notes that two or three statements have appeared in the press recently to the effect that the naval authorities had "closed" preparatory schools for the Naval Academy. The Navy Department, of course, cannot close any outside school, and has no intention of doing so; and the mistake undoubtedly arose from the published recommendation to candidates and those interested in them to consider the advantages of completing their preparation for the Academy at schools with which they are familiar. This recommendation originated with the Superintendent of the Naval Academy in connection with a resolution of the Senate in May last, and its purpose is to encourage candidates to continue their studies under home influences, where they may benefit by the guidance of those

who are familiar with their previous education and personally interested in their individual success.

We have heretofore noticed the school at Baguio, P.I., the aim of which, as declared by Headmaster Remsen B. Ogilby, is "the creation of character by the application of the Christian motive and method to every department of activity, spiritual, intellectual and physical." With a tuition fee of \$400 a year the school pays running expenses, but its success warrants an enlargement. The needs of the school are stated as follows: For a primary department for younger boys, \$10,000; for enlargement of the main school, \$10,000; for a gymnasium, especially for use in the rainy season period, \$5,000; to pay the traveling expenses of teachers coming out from the United States, \$5,000; scholarships for sons of Army officers or salaried employees of the Civil Government who cannot pay the full fees.

In his speech, accepting his nomination for re-election to the Presidency by the Republican Party President Taft said Aug. 2: "The dignity and effectiveness of the government of the United States, together with its responsibility for the protection of Hawaii, Porto Rico, Alaska, Panama and the Philippines, as well as for the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, require the maintenance of an Army and a Navy. We cannot properly reduce either below its present effective size. The plan for the maintenance of the Navy in proportion to the growth of other navies of the world calls for the construction of two new battleships each year. The Republican Party has felt the responsibility and voted the ships. The Democratic Party, in House caucus, repudiates any obligation to meet this national need."

Steps are being taken by the Navy Department to relieve all of the marines at Guantanamo with the exception of about 250, which is 150 more than the usual strength of the garrison. The garrison will probably be maintained at this strength permanently. The *Prairie*, which brought 200 marines over from Panama on July 31, took on board her full capacity and sailed for Philadelphia. Later the *Celtic* will bring up the balance of the marines that are not to be stationed at Guantanamo permanently. The *Celtic* will land its marines at New York. The hospital ship *Solace* will also be relieved from duty in Cuban waters, and will proceed to New York.

The Carnegie peace fund of ten millions will serve a useful purpose if it dispels some of the illusions which possess the mind of the Laird of Skibo and his followers. From the Far East Dr. Eliot brings back word that neither China nor Japan favor disarmament, and the only hope of world-wide disarmament lies in the American policy of exemption of private property from attack at sea. The only country in which the theories of the peace faddists make any impression is our own, and if they could have their way they would leave it stripped and shorn at the mercy of its enemies. Such is philanthropy!

A pamphlet written by Major E. L. Munson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., on the fitting of shoes will probably be issued under the authority of the War Department. Major Munson's work in the scientific study of footwear is attracting attention outside of the Service. His X-ray pictures developed in the recent investigation of the shoe question by the Army will be one of the most interesting exhibits at the National Demographic Congress to be held in Washington on Sept. 23. The Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments will also have some exhibits at the congress.

The War Department is taking steps to return all captains to their regiments from detached service where it will not seriously interfere with their present duties. Captains who cannot be relieved immediately will be advised to so arrange their affairs that they can return to their regiments at an early date. Within a year or six months it is thought that a very few captains will be serving away from their regiments. Under the direction of the Secretary of War the General Staff is now making a special effort to bring about this change.

A Paris despatch of Aug. 1 says: "The Franco-Russian Naval Convention has reached a point verging on conclusion. The earlier convention between the two governments referred only to the army. With the signature of the new agreement the whole fighting forces of the allies will be brought within the terms of an offensive and defensive treaty of alliance. The new bond is understood to have been completed, with the exception of the signatures, during the recent stay in Paris of Admiral Prince de Lieven, the head of the Russian Naval Staff."

The total amount to be paid annually to the Organized Militia if the bill reported by the House Military Committee becomes a law will be \$9,234,729. Of this amount the Eastern states will receive \$3,478,072, the Central Western states \$2,749,295, the Southern states \$2,272,166, the Pacific coast states \$872,925, and Hawaii \$42,836.

A correspondent says apropos to our editorial of July 27, entitled "Some Hints for Army Men," and some communications in the same issue: "I think a better understanding and a saner view of matters military are spreading in the Service. It will take a long time, however, wholly to uproot the old ideas."

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., has been assigned to the command of the Red Army in the Connecticut maneuvers. Col. Edward J. McClelland, 1st Cav., is relieved of this command on account of the delay in his confirmation as brigadier general.

A telegram was received at Washington Aug. 1 from Norfolk saying the commandant declined to open the navy yard on the ground that Congress had provided no funds. He declined to assume personal responsibility for the pay of the workmen.

Figures compiled by Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop Aug. 1, show that there are 4,113 negroes in the United States Navy, receiving a total yearly pay of \$2,168,000.

POLO AT NARRAGANSETT PIER, R.I.

Two games were played for the Overture Cups at Narragansett Pier, R.I., July 27, in which the Army team defeated Kansas City 6 to 0 and Bryn Mawr winning from Philadelphia Freebooters, 7½ to 6. The scores of the game the Army team played in follow:

ARMY.		KANSAS CITY.	
Lieut. J. W. Rumbough	1	P. H. Noland	2
Lieut. C. Parker	2	T. A. Velie	3
Lieut. R. E. Der Hoyle	3	S. H. Velie	2
Lieut. L. A. Beard	3	J. F. Symes	1

Total 9 Total 8

Army officers figured in two games of polo at the Point Judith Club, Narragansett Pier, July 29. In the final for the Overture Cups Bryn Mawr defeated the 6th U.S. Field Artillery, of Fort Riley, Kas., 9 to 4½. The summaries follow:

OVERTURE CUPS—FINAL.

BRYN MAWR 20.		ARMY.	
No. 1—W. P. Stewart	2	No. 1—Lieut. Rumbough	1
No. 2—W. H. Smith	3	No. 2—Lieut. Parker	3
No. 3—A. J. Devereux	1	No. 3—Lieut. Hoyle	3
Back—W. Devereux	3	Back—Lieut. Beard	2

Total 9 Total 9

Summary—Bryn Mawr, earned, 9. Individual goals—Smith, 3; W. Devereux, 3; Stewart, 1; A. Devereux, 2. The Army, earned, 5; lost by penalty, ½; total, 4½. Individual goals—Rumbough, 3; Hoyle, 1; Beard, 1.

The special match in which Army officers played under the name of Point Judith resulted as follows:

POINT JUDITH.		MYOPIA 3D.	
No. 1—Capt. Langhorn	1	No. 1—J. P. Rogers	1
No. 2—Major Allen	2	No. 2—H. McKean, jr.	3
No. 3—Capt. Treat	2	No. 3—P. Randolph, jr.	3
Back—Lieut. Johnson	1	Back—G. G. Amory	3

Total 6 Total 10

A game of four periods. Myopia 3d won by 5 to 2½. F. A. Gill refereed the game on field 1 and Godfrey Prece on field 2.

Three games were played for the Army and Navy Cups on July 31. In the one that the Army team won from the Meadow Brook Canaries by 6 to 3½ Lieutenant Hoyle was hit on the helmet with a mallet, and for a few minutes was out of the game.

The Philadelphia Freebooters met the Kansas team on even terms, and at no time was the result in doubt. The final score was six for the Freebooters to one-quarter of a goal for Kansas City. The other game went to Bryn Mawr Second over Dedham Second by 5 to 2½. Why Dedham had to give a goal in handicap was not apparent in the play.

The summary of the first game in which the Army team figured is as follows:

ARMY AND NAVY CUPS—FIRST GAME.

ARMY.		MEADOW BROOK CANARIES.	
1—Lieut. Sands	3	1—Philip Stevenson	1
2—Lieut. Parker	3	2—E. D. Morgan, jr.	2
3—Lieut. Hoyle	3	3—A. S. Burden	3
Back—Lieut. Beard	2	Back—M. Belmont	3

Total 11 Total 9

Army—Earned, 7; less two fouls, 1; total, 6. Canaries—By handicap, 2; earned, 2; less penalty for foul, ½; total, 3½. Individual goals—Lieutenant Parker, Lieutenant Sands, Lieutenant Beard, Mr. Stevenson, each 2; Lieutenant Hoyle, 1. Penalties—Lieutenant Parker, 2. Fouls—Mr. Burden, 1. Referee—Mr. H. H. Holmes.

In the game at Narragansett Pier for the Army and Navy Cups on Aug. 1 the Philadelphia Country Club beat Point Judith Club, composed of Army officers, 17 to 11, after giving six goals handicap. The summaries follow:

PHILA. COUNTRY CLUB.		POINT JUDITH.	
1—John R. Fell	2	1—Capt. G. Langhorn	1
2—P. S. Randolph, jr.	3	2—Col. C. G. Treat	2
3—M. G. Rosengarten	4	3—Major H. T. Allen	2
Back—J. W. Converse	3	Back—Lt. G. Johnson	1

Total 12 Total 6

Philadelphia Country Club—Earned, 18; less penalties, 1; total, 17. Point Judith—By handicap, 6; earned, 5; total, 11. Individual goals—Randolph, jr., 8; Fell, 5; Rosengarten, 4; Converse, 1; Treat, 2; Johnson, 1; Allen, 1; Langhorn, 1. Penalties—Two fouls against winners, 1 goal off.

POLO IN THE ARMY.

E. B. Cassatt, formerly captain 13th Cavalry and major 27th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, from Chesterbrook Farm, Berwyn, Pa., July 27, writes to the New York Sun of the origin of polo in the Army. He says: "Col. James Parker, of the 11th Cavalry, has drawn my attention to an item in the Sun of July 14 giving to Col. Charles G. Treat the credit of introducing polo at the Military Academy when he was commandant. Colonel Parker thinks that it was I who taught the cadets how to play the game and he asks me to set the Sun right. The fact is that Major Robert L. Howze had as much to do with introducing the sport at West Point as I had.

"During the spring of 1894 I was stationed at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., as a second lieutenant in the 4th Cavalry. Although we got plenty of exercise in the line of duty I was at a loss to find some active way of employing my spare time, so I bought a pony for \$7 and sent East for polo balls and mallets.

"The first time I appeared on the parade ground with the pony I found it rather hard to make connections between stick and ball, and other officers derived much amusement from my efforts. Major, then Lieutenant, Robert A. Brown was so well convinced that he could show me how to hit the ball that he made me lend him the pony and tried to give me a lesson. He failed to hit the ball as completely as I had, and the next day he bought a pony for \$5. From that time on polo flourished in the regiment. Nearly every officer under forty-five years of age bought ponies, and we played at every possible opportunity.

"We became so expert, as we thought, that in April, 1905, we sent a team to the polo tournament at Burlingame, near San Francisco. The team consisted of H. S. Hawkins, Paul Compton, Gordon Voorhies and myself, with Cecil Stewart, our adjutant, as substitute, and we took twenty ponies with us. We were full of the confidence bred of ignorance, and we were so badly beaten by the Burlingame team in the first game that some of us in disgust went back to Walla Walla with-

out even waiting to see the other games of the tournament.

"Since that time polo has been the favorite sport of the younger officers of the 4th Cavalry. I do not say that this was the origin of polo in the Army, but if it was played prior to the day when Brown tried to teach me I have never heard of it.

"Now as to West Point. In 1896 Gen. Oswald H. Ernst was superintendent, Gen. Samuel M. Mills commandant of cadets, Colonel Parker senior instructor of Cavalry tactics, while Howze and I were instructors, he in tactics and I in modern languages. Howze suggested to me one day that we teach the game to the cadets of the first class, and together we carried out our idea. With the hearty co-operation of Generals Ernst and Mills and Colonel Parker we got a few cadets out on the old Cavalry plain and mounted them on horses from the Cavalry detachment.

"The cadets took to the game like ducks to water. Howze left in the early spring of 1897, throwing upon me the entire burden and pleasure of polo instruction and management until I myself left for the Spanish War in May, 1898. As Colonel Parker says, polo has continued at West Point ever since, with the result that there are to-day few, if any, regiments of Cavalry or Field Artillery that do not play the game.

"While on the subject of athletics at West Point I will add that I think I am entitled to the credit of having arranged the first athletic event between cadets of the Military Academy and an outside team. In the summer of 1890 while a third class man I invited some friends in Philadelphia to come to West Point as a baseball nine and play a game with a nine of cadets of the classes of 1891 and 1893. This was, I believe, the first contest of any kind between cadets and outsiders. I wish I could remember the names of the players on both sides. Perhaps some of your readers have better memories and could furnish the names."

Commenting on Major Cassatt's letter, I. P. Lawton, of New York city, writes to the Sun: "Relative to polo as played by the Army Regulars, I witnessed a game played at Rawlins, Wyo., in the summer of 1889 or 1890, between a team of Regulars from Fort D. A. Russell and a local team of cowboys, the latter winning. This antedates by some four or five years Major Cassatt's first attempt."

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. William B. Davis, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who will retire for age on Aug. 5, 1912, has served continuously for forty-one and a half years (Navy and Army). He was commissioned assistant surgeon, U.S.N., Jan. 23, 1871; passed assistant surgeon April 13, 1875, and resigned Jan. 19, 1877. In addition to shore duty at navy yards, hospitals and on receiving ships, he served on the U.S.S. Constellation during the practice cruise of 1871, on the U.S.S. Tallapoosa in 1872, on the U.S.S. monitor Saugus 1873-4, and on the U.S.S. Essex in 1876. He was commissioned first lieutenant, assistant surgeon, U.S.A., Jan. 9, 1877, and was accepted Jan. 19, 1877. He was promoted captain and assistant surgeon Jan. 9, 1882; major and surgeon Aug. 11, 1896; lieutenant colonel and Deputy Surgeon General Jan. 19, 1905, and colonel, Medical Corps, Jan. 1, 1909. Besides the usual post duty at various military stations in the Departments of Dakota, the East, Texas and the Lakes, he was in the field with the Cavalry command guarding the stage line between Bismarck and Deadwood in 1877; was with General Miles' command in Montana in 1879, when Sitting Bull was driven into Canada, and was with troops on the Rio Grande during the Garza rebellion in 1892-3. He organized and commanded the U.S. General Hospital at Fort Myer, Va., in 1898-9, and from 1903 to 1905 he was on duty at Honolulu, H.T., and in the Philippines as chief surgeon, Department of the Visayas. In 1906 Colonel Davis was chief surgeon, Department of the Lakes; in 1907, chief surgeon, Department of the East, and later in the same year was chief surgeon, Department of the Missouri, serving until February, 1909, when he returned to the Philippine Islands and served as chief surgeon, Department of Luzon, until March, 1911. Since that time, chief surgeons of departments having been abolished, he was on post duty in the United States, until ordered home, at his own request, to await retirement from active service.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mr. H. J. Small, 2430 Broadway, San Francisco, Cal., has announced the engagement of his daughter, Barbara Josephine, to Lieut. Junnius Pierce, Coast Art., U.S.A.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Burrell Ryan, of Lynnhaven, Va., announce the engagement of their daughter, Marie Louise, to Lieut. George Wirt Simpson, U.S.N. The wedding will occur the latter part of October at the bride's country home on Lynnhaven River, Princess Anne county. Miss Ryan has been popular in Norfolk society since her debut.

Miss Julia H. Langhorne, a cousin of Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, of New York, will be married to Lieut. (J.G.) James Parker, U.S.N., who is stationed at Newport, Aug. 14, 1912, in St. Luke's Church, San Francisco. A reception is to be held afterward at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Potter Langhorne. Miss Langhorne was visiting in Newark, N.J., last winter when she first met Lieutenant Parker, who is a son of Col. James Parker, 11th U.S. Cav., stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Gen. and Mrs. John McClellan announce the engagement of their daughter, Rose McClellan, to Capt. C. W. Exton, 20th Inf., U.S.A. The Misses McClellan are visiting their aunt, Mrs. Bolbrügge, in Lübeck, Germany, and their address is care of Dr. G. Nolte, 16 Gr. Bleichen, Hamburg, Germany.

Mr. Alexander Balfour Patterson, of Beaumont, Texas, brother of Major Robert U. Patterson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and of Lieut. W. L. Patte, on 18th U.S. Inf., was married at Nagodoches, Texas, April 17, 1912, to Miss Genevieve Jones.

Miss Elnora Stolworthy Brennan and Mr. Norman Reginald Patterson, brother of Major Robert U. Patterson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and of Lieut. William L. Patterson, 18th U.S. Inf., were married at Wilmington, Del., March 9, 1912.

Lieut. Franklin B. Garrett, U.S.M.C., and Miss Lydia Marie Harris were married at Pittsburgh, Pa., July 13, 1912.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Mutchler announce the engagement of their niece, Miss Edith Louise D. Beraw, to Lieut. James H. Laubach, 19th U.S. Inf. Lieutenant Laubach is a son of ex-Senator Edward H. Laubach, of Northampton.

Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Bishop announce the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Sarah

Marion, to Lieut. Robert Addison Gillmore, of the Philippine Scouts, U.S.A. The wedding will be celebrated the latter part of August. Miss Bishop is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bishop and a representative of one of the pioneer and wealthy families of Kalamazoo, Mich. She is a member of the Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and is active in the work of the People's Church. Lieutenant Gillmore is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Addison Robert Gillmore, of Chicago; grandson of Col. Robert Addison Gillmore, 26th Illinois Volunteers, the fourteenth postmaster of Chicago, and great-grandson of Addison Robert Gillmore, the seventh Mayor of Omaha.

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Brown, of New York, formerly of Montclair, N.J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy, to Lieut. Hugh Henry McGee, 2d Cav., U.S.A.

The marriage of Miss Frances Richards Newcomb, daughter of Col. Warren Putnam Newcomb, U.S.A., and Mrs. Newcomb, to Lieut. Donald Armstrong, U.S.A., will take place on Aug. 22 at the summer residence of Colonel Newcomb, Westover, near Onota Lake, Mass. Lieutenant Armstrong is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Samuel T. Armstrong, of Katonah, N.H. He is now stationed at Fort Williams, Me.

The marriage of Miss Mary Alger, daughter of the late Prof. Philip R. Alger, U.S.N., and Mrs. Alger, to Ensign Roy C. Smith, jr., U.S.N., took place at the residence of the bride's mother, Annapolis, Md., Aug. 1, 1912. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain Evan W. Scott, U.S.N., on duty at the Naval Academy. The wedding was simple, because of the recent death of Professor Alger.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Baird, of Arcadia, Mo., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Beckwith, to Lieut. Francis Greason Delano, Coast Art., U.S.A., on duty at Fort Warren, Mass.

RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. Forrest Henry Hathaway, U.S.A., retired, dropped dead at his wife's feet in his home at Portland, Ore., July 29, 1912. He was born in Vermont on Oct. 7, 1844, and enlisted as a private in Company G, 16th Vermont Infantry, in 1862, and received an honorable discharge in 1863. He was appointed captain, 10th U.S. Colored Infantry, in June, 1864, and after being mustered out in 1867 was appointed second lieutenant, 41st Infantry. General Hathaway received three brevets for Civil War service, viz.: First lieutenant, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Fair Oaks, Va.; captain, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Newmarket, Va., and major of Volunteers, for faithful service. He was transferred to the 40th Infantry in November, 1867; was assigned to the 5th Infantry in December, 1869, and was appointed captain and A.Q.M. Feb. 13, 1882. He reached the grade of colonel and A.Q.M.G. April 12, 1903, and was appointed brigadier general Jan. 20, 1904. He was retired Jan. 21, 1904, at his own request, after forty years' service. During the war with Spain General Hathaway served as lieutenant colonel and Q.M. of Volunteers. During his active service he served under Gen. Nelson A. Miles in a number of Indian campaigns.

Mrs. William Tyler Bartlett, widow of William Tyler Bartlett, died at her late residence, 30 College street, New Haven, Conn., July 30, 1912, in her eighty-first year. "This well known and honored New England mother," writes a correspondent, "was born in New Haven, where she has lived throughout her long life. She was a daughter of the late Hon. Morris Tyler and Emeline Cook Tyler. Mrs. Bartlett is survived by two daughters and a son, Mrs. A. H. Bowman, wife of General Bowman, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Bookmiller, wife of Major E. V. Bookmiller, 9th U.S. Inf. Mr. Charles Bartlett resides in New Mexico."

John W. Arthur, aged fifty-five, who died July 24, 1912, in his home, 205 Ladin avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., is survived by his widow and two sons, Lieut. Robert Arthur, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Walter S. Arthur, and a daughter, Irene. The body was shipped to Webster, S.D., for interment. He was a member of the Masonic lodge, Odd Fellows, Elks and A.O.U.W. Mr. Arthur was editor of various newspapers for nineteen years before taking up his residence in Milwaukee in 1908.

A correspondent, writing as to the death of Lieut. Charles P. Welch, U.S.N., at Oakland, Cal., July 7, 1912, which we noted in our issue of July 13, says: "The sudden death of Lieut. Charles P. Welch, U.S.N., retired, was a sad blow to his numerous warm friends and his devoted family. Although he had been ailing for several months there were strong hopes of his ultimate recovery. He was a man of sterling character and most commendable qualities, and by his death the community lost an energetic and upright citizen, and his family a loving, faithful husband and father. Although he had been retired for years, his interest and affection for the Navy, especially for his classmates of '68, never waned. During the Spanish-American War he was in charge of the branch hydrographic office in San Francisco. At the time of his death he was treasurer and recorder of the Naval Order of the United States, California Commandery, which position he held from the time the commandery was organized, and it is through his untiring zeal and devotion that the order is what it is in San Francisco. He never did things by halves; what he undertook he did with all his heart. For the past ten years he resided in Oakland, Cal., where he took an active part in improvement work and in the purification of local politics. When he was sure he was right nothing could sway him from his purpose. His kindly, genial manner endeared him to a host of friends, who with his family mourn his sudden departure across the unknown sea, whence none return. He was buried in the National Cemetery, Presidio, San Francisco."

William P. McGrail, chief clerk of the office of depot quartermaster at Honolulu, H.T., died at the Fort Shafter hospital July 9, 1912, following an operation for appendicitis. The funeral was held July 10 at half-past ten o'clock at St. Clement's Episcopal Church, the Rev. F. G. Williams officiating. The body was cremated. Mr. McGrail was born in New York city May 1, 1867. He was a graduate of Manhattan College, of the same city, and had been employed in the Quartermaster's Department since 1898. He is survived by a widow, Mrs. Grace McGrail. "As a civilian member of the staff of the Army quartermaster," says the Pacific Commercial Advertiser of Honolulu, "Mr. McGrail was a splendid administrative officer and had the intricate business of the department at his finger's ends, and his death will be felt by all those who were his fellow workers."

Mr. George Mason Grayson, father of Mrs. W. F. Martin, wife of Lieut. W. F. Martin, 2d U.S. Cav., died at Frederick, Md., of heart failure, on July 13, 1912. Mr. Grayson was seventy-one years old, and was a

veteran of the Civil War on the Confederate side. He fought at the first battle of Bull Run, Seven Pines and Gettysburg. His brother, Capt. Alexander Grayson, C.S.A., was killed at the battle of Gettysburg.

Mr. Edward Keller, brother of Major Charles Keller, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., died at New York city July 28, 1912.

Post Coms. Sergt. William Lee died in the post hospital at Fort Totten, N.Y., on July 21, 1912. He was a very highly esteemed soldier, and the non-commissioned staff officers stationed at the post unanimously adopted resolutions as follows: "Resolved first: That in the death of Post Coms. Sergt. William Lee, U.S.A., we have lost a true friend and comrade, whose fidelity, devotion to duty and sunny disposition endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. We have lost a friend; the Service one of its most valued and efficient non-commissioned officers. We mourn his loss as a soldier and comrade of unflinching integrity, and one who was ever ready to uphold the principles of honesty and righteousness. There is solace in the thought that, when the Great Commander called him from our ranks, our loss was his gain, and that when he left us he went to muster in that army of the great rendezvous where unrest is never known. Resolved, second: That we deeply sympathize with the stricken widow and children of our departed comrade, and hope that their affliction will be sanctified to eternal good, and that much consolation will be experienced in their sad bereavement by the affliction that their departed loved one passed from this earth to his eternal reward. Resolved, third: That copies of the above resolutions be inscribed and furnished to his bereaved wife and sister." William A. Woodlief, sergeant major, senior grade; Henry Kunzmann, master electrician; Karl J. Knudsen, chief musician; George Nelson, engineer; Richard Stoeker, engineer; Joseph Twyman, engineer; William M. Cline, engineer; Henry C. Senecal, sergeant, first class, Hospital Corps; Ernest Seiffert, ordnance sergeant; James P. Quinn, post commissary sergeant; Henry F. Fredeman, post quartermaster sergeant; Charles R. Johnson, post quartermaster sergeant; John Johnson, ordnance sergeant; James M. Lewis, electrician sergeant, first class; John W. Daly, electrician sergeant, second class; Alfred L. Smith, master gunner; Thomas G. Finan, electrician sergeant, second class; Anthony Buschman, sergeant major; Noyes J. Wilmot, drum major; Michael Sullivan, chief trumpeter; Anthony D. Sanuy, principal musician; William L. Semer, fireman; and Henry A. Fowee, fireman.

Dr. James A. Norton, for four terms a member of Congress from the Thirteenth Ohio District, and father of Comdr. A. L. Norton, U.S.N., died at his home in Tiffin, Ohio, July 24, 1912. Dr. Norton performed distinguished service in the Civil War and in the councils of the Democratic party. He was born in Bettsville, Ohio, Nov. 11, 1843, and made his home in the same county during his entire life. While in school he answered President Lincoln's call for volunteers and entered the 10th Ohio Regiment before he had reached his majority. At the close of the war he began the study of medicine and practiced in Iowa until the death of his father, when he returned to Ohio and took up the practice there. In 1896 he was elected to Congress and re-elected three times, each time by an increasing majority, until he voluntarily retired in 1904. He is survived by his widow, one son and a daughter.

Mrs. Amelia MacCay, mother of Mrs. W. C. Koenig, wife of Captain Koenig, U.S.A., died suddenly at her home, 4004 Park Heights avenue, Baltimore, Md., at 2 a.m. July 24, 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Koenig and Mrs. Richards left Fort Banks immediately for Baltimore to attend the funeral. Interment took place Friday morning in the family lot in London Park, Baltimore city. Mrs. MacCay leaves behind to mourn her loss, a husband, son, daughter, four sisters, and two brothers.

CAPT. SAMUEL BELDEN, U.S.N.

Capt. Samuel Belden, U.S.N., retired, died at New London, Conn., July 27, 1912. He was born in Connecticut April 27, 1836, and was appointed an acting ensign in the Navy Sept. 8, 1862. He served during the war on the Wachusett, Vanderbilt, Banshee, Daylight and Pink. He was promoted acting master in 1864, acting Volunteer lieutenant in 1865, and was honorably discharged in 1866. He was reappointed acting master in 1867, and went in command of the store ship Relief carrying a cargo of provisions to suffering people in Mobile. Among other duties he served in the Wateree, on the Pacific Station, until her loss by earthquake. He also served in the Nyack and in the Hydrographic Office to 1882, and was next attached to the Pawnee, Nipsic, Fortune, Gettysburg and Guard. He was also on duty at New London and Newport; was in the Juniata, on the Asiatic Station, 1882-5, and was also in the Franklin, and was in command of the Yantic, on the South American Station, 1891-93. He reached the grade of commander in 1893; was commandant of the Naval Station at New London, Conn., 1892-96; was lighthouse inspector, 7th District, 1896-98, and was retired April 27, 1898, for age, with the rank of captain.

A correspondent writes concerning the death of Captain Belden, as follows: "In the passing away of Capt. Samuel Belden, U.S.N., at his residence in New London, Conn., July 27, those who knew him will recall the many genial qualities which he possessed. He was a kindly gentleman of the old school. He died sitting in his chair before medical assistance could be summoned. During the Civil War he held responsible positions and commanded different vessels of the Navy.

"At the time of his commanding the navy yard at New London the N.Y.N.H. and H.R.R. were contemplating the extension, south from Norwich, of their railroad which would take it directly through the Government reservation at that place. He used all his efforts, directed in different ways, to prevent damage to the station by the railroad passing through it. Finally the third board was ordered and unanimously signed a report that the railroad ought not to be allowed to pass over or through the naval station front, that it ought not to go to west of the highway, which passed through the reservation from north to south, in its center. After this report was forwarded to Washington Captain Belden was told that the railroad engineers had staked out, on the river bank, a full set of bounds. This was done without consulting the commandant. He immediately had the stakes removed and gave orders to not allow the surveyors on the Government grounds without consulting him first.

"It was of no use, the railroad got the pull and away it went slam-bang, diagonally through the whole length. The commandant's house was in its way and was moved over the highway onto a vacant lot. No one ever knew, outside of those who authorized this iconoclastic procedure, who was responsible for it, or allowed it to be accomplished. This lovely spot consisted of a mile frontage on the Thames River and extended one-quarter of a mile back. It was given to the U.S. Government soon after the Civil War by the state of Connecticut.

Almost the first train that went through, the locomotive sparks set on fire the grass, the fire spread to the executive officer's house and soon it was burned to the ground, stable and outbuildings. Soon after the surgeon's house went in the same way. The next year the stables and carriage house went. It was not known whether any damage was claimed or whether any remuneration was allowed.

"Soon, almost immediately, after the blowing up of the Maine in Havana Harbor Commander Belden, who was in command of the station at Key West, was notified. In an incredibly short time, steam being up on the lighthouse tender at the wharf, the commandant of the ships which were at anchor at the Tortugas (60 miles away) was informed, in fact, before daylight. Had the senior officer gone immediately with his battleships and taken possession of that harbor we might have been spared a great amount of trouble which has come to us. A genial gentleman, high-toned officer, a strict disciplinarian, exacting from his subordinates but just, he will long be remembered by those with whom he was associated. The dear old fellow, we all loved him dearly."

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Gen. and Mrs. John McClellan are at present at the Hotel Beau Rivage, Lausanne, Switzerland.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Emory S. Adams, U.S.N., at Tientsin, China, July 22, 1912.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. W. D. Greetham, U.S.N., at Bethlehem, Pa., July 28, 1912.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. E. L. D. Breckinridge, 10th U.S. Inf., at Panama, July 25, 1912.

Major Gen. W. P. Duval, U.S.A., retired, is at Hotel Balzac, Paris, France, where he expects to remain some months.

Capt. John McBride, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., is spending his leave with his sister, Mrs. John A. Bell, at 29 Joy street, Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Terhune, wife of Comdr. W. J. Terhune, U.S.N., sailed Aug. 2 to join her husband in Panama, where the Annapolis will be for a short stay.

Rear Admiral A. G. Berry, U.S.N., and Mrs. Berry, of Annapolis, Md., are visiting Rear Admiral and Mrs. Kossuth Niles at their country place, "Afterglow," Winsted, Conn.

Brig. Gen. George N. Sternberg, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sternberg, who have been staying at the Maplewood Hotel, Pittsfield, Mass., for two weeks, left there on July 22 for Cooperstown, N.Y.

Miss Alice Goodwin, daughter of the late Capt. Walton Goodwin, U.S.N., who has been visiting the Misses Downing at their cottage at Jamestown, R.I., is now visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Finley at Newport, R.I.

Officers of the U.S. Army among the guests at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, the past few days, included Major C. C. Walcutt, Capt. Robert D. Carter, Lieutenant Smith, Lieut. A. J. Hanlon and Capt. C. A. Martin.

Capt. S. H. Gibson, U.S.M.C., retired, and Mrs. Gibson have gone to Atlantic City to spend the remainder of the summer. The Misses Gibson are now in Canada, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Gibson, residing near Montreal.

Col. Samuel E. Allen, C.A.C., will be relieved from command of the Artillery District of Pensacola and the post of Fort Barrancas, Fla., on Sept. 1, and will then proceed to Fort Washington, Md., and assume command of the post and of the Artillery District of the Potomac.

Chief Musician William Ostermann, 14th U.S. Cav., who is now on furlough, has been director of the orchestra at the Boston Theater, Long Beach, Cal., since May 1. He will retire after twenty-five years eight months' service on Aug. 6, 1912. Chief Musician Ostermann is a brother of Lieut. F. J. Ostermann, U.S.A., and Lieut. E. A. Ostermann, U.S.M.C.

Among the passengers of the Lusitania was Capt. Ola W. Bell, 14th U.S. Cav., returning from a four months' tour of Europe, having left Manila in March, his itinerary including Japan, Korea, Manchuria, China, Russia, as well as all the countries of Europe. Captain Bell is visiting his family in St. Louis, en route to his regiment at Fort Clark, Texas.

Major Robert L. Howze, 11th U.S. Cav., who has been on duty as lieutenant colonel commanding the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, and who has made an excellent record while on the detail, has concluded his term of service with the command, and will be relieved by Major Lewis M. Koehler, of the Cavalry, on duty at the Army War College, Washington Barracks. While holding that command he will have the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Miss Lois Perley, of Fort Leavenworth, celebrated her fifteenth birthday July 26 with a most charming bridge party on the veranda of the quarters of her parents, Col. and Mrs. H. O. Perley, followed by a luncheon. The decorations were quantities of daisies placed on the tables and window recesses, and the confections and ices were in the moulds of daisies. The guests asked to share the pleasure of the day were Misses Katherine Lenihan, Hortense and Lucretia Miller, Frances Morrow, Georgia Fuller, Cordelia Wallace, of the post, and the Misses Elizabeth and Romaine Abernathy, of the city.

Second Lieut. William A. Beach, 23d U.S. Inf., who was recently tried by G.C.M. at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., charged with neglect of duty in failing to report the fact that two prisoners escaped during his tour of guard as officer of the day, was found guilty. He was sentenced to be reprimanded. Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, in temporary command of the Central Division, in reviewing the case, said, in part: "Lieutenant Beach seems, however, to have been deterred from making a report by a fear of disturbing his commanding officer. Lieutenant Beach should realize that matters of comfort or convenience must not be considered in disposing of plain questions of duty."

Mr. Randolph H. Miner, late of the Navy, who was graduated from the Naval Academy in '79 at the head of his class, served in Dewey's squadron at Manila in August, 1898, and was honorably discharged in November of that year, has since then been a prominent figure in both the social and business life of Los Angeles, Cal., and through his connection with the Navy League still keeps up an active interest in the Navy. He is now president of the Outer Harbor Dock and Wharf Company, of Los Angeles, which has reclaimed about 157 acres of submerged lands in the outer harbor and is a pioneer in constructing new and up-to-date facilities for the handling of the vast tonnage expected to arrive at that port upon the opening of the Panama Canal. Departing from the antiquated use of wooden piles, the company has substituted reinforced concrete, eliminating the troublesome terebo and limonoria. Another feature is the spring fender construction with which the docks are equipped, eliminating all strain to ships and docks. When completed, in ample time for opening of the canal, this company will have about 14,000 feet of quay space.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Bernard Lentz, 21st U.S. Inf., at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., July 24.

Capt. Paul B. Malone, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., and family are spending the summer at the Breakers, Ocean City, Md.

Brig. Gen. Butler D. Price and Mrs. Price, of Washington, D.C., are spending the summer at Jamestown, R.I.

Gen. John I. Rodgers, U.S.A., is now residing at 611 Ladd avenue, Portland, Ore., where he will remain for some time.

A son, Charles McKenna Lynch, jr., was born to the wife of Ensign Charles McKenna Lynch, U.S.N., recently at Greensburg, Pa.

Col. Lincoln Karman, U.S.M.C., who has been on expeditionary service, has been ordered to duty at the Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va.

Comdr. Louis R. de Steigner, U.S.N., and Mrs. de Steigner are among the naval officers and their wives now at the New Cliffs Hotel, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. Edwin Gunner, 17th U.S. Inf., Mrs. Gunner and Mrs. Gunner's mother, Mrs. W. F. Spurgin, are spending two months at Nagawicka Lake, Wis.

Miss Elizabeth Bassette, daughter of B. B. Bassette, of New Britain, Conn., formerly lieutenant, U.S.A., resigned, sailed Aug. 3 on the S.S. Vaderland, Red Star Line, for a year's study abroad.

Paymr. W. B. Izard, U.S.N., changes station from the navy yard, New York, to Newport, R.I., where he goes on duty as purchasing pay officer at the Navy Pay Office.

Mrs. William B. Caperton, wife of Captain Caperton, U.S.N., presided over the tea following the roller skating at the Training Station, Newport, R.I., July 29, assisted by her daughter, Miss Marguerite Caperton.

Lieut. Hugo W. Osterhaus, U.S.N., and Comdr. Newton A. McCully, U.S.N., gave box parties at Freebody Park, Newport, R.I., July 29, joining the supper company at Berger's, where the usual dance was held.

Mrs. G. E. Gelm, wife of Lieutenant Commander Gelm, U.S.N., and her little daughter are spending the summer in Europe. Mrs. Gelm's mail address is care Morgan, Harjes and Company, 31 boulevard Haussman, Paris.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, U.S.V., of New York, who has been lying ill at Rowsley, Derbyshire, England, since June 20, has so far recovered and his condition is so satisfactory that he was able to return to London July 29.

Major J. W. McAndrew, U.S.A., and Mrs. McAndrew, guests at the Hotel Perry, Seattle, Wash., for the summer, left July 17, in company with Lieut. Col. John L. Hayden, U.S.A., Mrs. Hayden and sons, James and Fritz, for a ten days' trip to Alaska.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank B. Upham, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Scorpion, and his officers were entertained at dinner at Odessa July 27 by Mr. John H. Grant, the American Consul, and Mrs. Grant. The Scorpion is stationed at Constantinople, Turkey, but went to Odessa to be drydocked.

Major B. A. Poore, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., has reported to the Chief of Staff and been assigned to duty with the War College Division. Mrs. Poore and their two daughters, Priscilla and Adelaide, have joined him, and they will occupy apartments in the Dresden during their stay in Washington.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid, U.S. Ambassador, gave a luncheon at Dorchester House, London, July 29, in honor of the officers of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston and the Honorable Artillery Company of London. He afterward held a reception for the men of both corps, all of whom attended in full uniform.

Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer and his son, George, after a month's fishing trip on the Restigouche River, in New Brunswick, arrived at his Hamilton summer home, Rock Maple Farm, Mass., July 29. He has almost fully recovered from an attack of typhoid fever which kept him at Hamilton several weeks.

Mrs. H. Stanley Falkner and her guest, Mrs. W. H. Nash, of Columbus, Ohio, were delightfully entertained at luncheon July 23 at LeRoy, N.Y., by Mrs. E. S. Otis, of Otis place, Rochester. Mrs. H. Stanley Falkner, of LeRoy, entertained at auction bridge on Wednesday afternoon, July 24, for her guests, Mrs. W. H. Nash and Miss May Cushing.

Major W. W. Forsyth, 1st U.S. Cav., on duty in the Yosemite National Park, Cal., according to a newspaper despatch, has frowned upon the "turkey trot" and kindred dances as a means of amusement for the summer colony gathered in the valley. An order promulgated by the Major declares such dances under the ban of the U.S. Government, so far as Yosemite is concerned.

Chaplain John T. Axton, U.S.A., on duty at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., supervised a trolley party from the fort to Sheridan on July 25, and out through the coal mining camps to Monarch. His guests were every child of the post, about thirty in number, and about fifteen wives of the non-commissioned officers. The children and women were all dressed in white and provided with noise makers, tiny flags and white handkerchiefs, which they used to good advantage during the entire trip. In the baggage car was ice cream and lemonade. The Chaplain enjoyed the occasion as much as his guests.

In high hats, stiff collars and frock coats, the business men of Chinatown, San Francisco, Cal., paraded July 29 in honor of the arrival of Gen. Lan Tien-Wel, who commanded the revolutionary armies in Manchuria, and three children of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, first provisional President of the Chinese Republic. General Lan will visit the principal military schools of America. Sun Fo, the eldest son of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, a student in the University of California, brought with him his bride of two weeks, who also will attend the university, and the two younger sisters, Sun Yuen, seventeen, and Sun On, fifteen, who will enter preparatory schools.

The Fourth of July was celebrated by the American colony in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, with much enthusiasm. Athletic contests and sports were held in the afternoon, and in the evening the American Ambassador tendered a reception and ball to the Diplomatic Corps, the American colony and the transient Americans. Over a thousand guests were presented to the Ambassador, who was assisted in receiving by Mrs. LeVert Coleman and Mrs. Julius Lay, the latter the wife of the American Consul General in Rio de Janeiro. Among the prominent Brazilians present were the Foreign Minister and the Ministers of War and Marine, as well as many other prominent members of the Brazilian government, notably Dr. Toledo, Minister of Agriculture, who has a close personal acquaintance with our country. The elite of the old Portuguese Brazilian aristocracy were present, and to those unfamiliar with the elegance of the Brazilian capital the scene recalled more similar events in Vienna or Paris than ought else. The presentations were made by the Military Attaché of the Embassy, Capt. LeVert Coleman, C.A.C.

Rear Admiral Arthur B. Speyers, U.S.N., is among the guests at the Arlington, Cobourg, Canada.

Lieut. d'Alary Fehet, U.S.A., and his mother, Mrs. Eugene O. Fehet, are at the Islington, Highlands, N.C.

Major Gen. Joseph Sanger, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sanger are occupying their cottage on Sunapee Lake, N.H., as usual.

Mrs. Sinclair, widow of General Sinclair, U.S.A., of Washington, is at the Arlington, Cobourg, Canada, for the summer.

Mrs. Carter, wife of Ensign Carter, U.S.N., arrived at the Thorndike, Jamestown, R.I., on July 29, for an indefinite stay.

Mr. George Harrison, son of the late Colonel Harrison, U.S.A., is spending a week with Mr. Robert Taft at Beverly, Mass.

A son, Thomas Hodgskin Du Bois, was born to Pay Insp. B. P. Du Bois, U.S.N., and Mrs. Du Bois at Shanghai, China, June 19, 1912.

Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Thomas, of Washington, D.C., are guests at the Sinclair, Bethlehem, N.H.

A son, Ernest Van Dyke Murphy, jr., was born to the wife of Capt. E. Van D. Murphy, 18th U.S. Inf., at Concord, N.H., July 25.

A son, Frederic Francis Van Auker, was born to the wife of Ensign Frederic T. Van Auker, U.S.N., at Plainfield, N.J., July 25, 1912.

Paymaster Gen. Thomas J. Cowie, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cowie are at the Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., which they find a very delightful place.

Col. J. H. Pendleton, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Pendleton, who recently returned from the Far East, are guests of relatives and friends in Washington.

Mrs. Andrews, wife of Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, U.S.N., and daughter left Washington, D.C., on July 25, for a stay in the mountains of Maryland.

Mrs. Katharine Feeter, daughter of Col. J. V. White, Fort Hamilton, N.Y., is spending this week with Mrs. Walter Brown Parker in Portland, Me.

Lieut. John Downes, U.S.N., who has been spending the month of July with his family at Jamestown, R.I., returned to the navy yard, Washington, on July 31.

Mrs. Ezra Gould, of Washington, D.C., is visiting her parents, Pay Dir. I. Goodwin Hobbs, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Hobbs, at their home in Newport, R.I., for the summer.

Mrs. Lyon, wife of Lieutenant Lyon, U.S.A., is spending some time with her parents, Col. Thomas Ridgway, C.A.C., U.S.A., and Mrs. Ridgway, at Fort Andrews, Boston Harbor, Mass.

Among the cadets entering West Point Military Academy Aug. 1 is Thomas Dewees Finley, son of Col. and Mrs. Walter L. Finley, 1st Cav., U.S.A. His brother, Randlett, will enter next year.

Brig. Gen. Alfred Mordecai, U.S.A., and Mrs. Mordecai are spending the months of July and August as usual at the Holly Inn, Christmas Cove, Me. General Mordecai is now convalescing from his recent severe illness.

Col. Thomas Ridgway, C.A.C., will be relieved from command at Fort Andrews, Mass., Sept. 1, 1912, and will then proceed to Fort Barrancas, Fla., and assume command of that post and the Artillery District of Pensacola.

Mrs. John H. Magruder and Miss Natalie Magruder, of Washington, mother and sister of Ensign Holmes Magruder, U.S.N., have arrived at the Gardner House, Jamestown, R.I., from their camp on Lake Champlain, and expect to spend several weeks there.

Major C. McK. Saltzman, Signal Corps, and Mrs. Saltzman arrived in New York July 31 on the Red Star steamer Vaderland from a two months and a half trip abroad. Major Saltzman was a delegate to the International Wireless Conference in London in June.

Second Lieut. Lewis V. Greer, 18th Inf., who has resigned from the Army, to take effect Sept. 1, 1912, is a native of Texas and a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1907, and was assigned to the 4th Cavalry. He was transferred to the 18th Infantry early this year.

Arthur D. Call, of Hartford, Conn., a school principal, has resigned to become the executive head of the American Peace Society, with headquarters in Washington, D.C. Mr. Call is president of the Connecticut Peace Society. He is a graduate of Brown University.

Dr. William Edward Fitch, first lieutenant, M.R.C., U.S.A., of New York city, is editor of "Pediatrics," a monthly publication which is the only one in this country devoted to this subject, three publications in other countries also treating of the hygienic care of children.

Mrs. Amos, wife of Capt. Frank P. Amos, U.S.A., who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. St. Clair Herick, in Lawrence, Mass., has gone to the Sparhawk, Ogunquit, Me., for a stay of several weeks. Captain Amos, who is now at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., will join his wife there later.

A daughter was born at Portland, Ore., July 26, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund C. King (formerly Julia Dent Grant), granddaughter of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant and niece of the late Major Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, U.S.A. The baby will be named Fannie Chaffee King in honor of its maternal grandmother.

President Taft will appoint Dorr Hazlehurst, of Evansville, Ind., a brother of Lieut. L. W. Hazlehurst, who was killed in an aeroplane accident at College Park, Md., on June 11, a cadet at large to West Point. This is a departure from the President's custom of giving his ten annual appointments to sons of Army officers.

Mrs. Edward B. Richards, of Memphis, Tenn., is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. W. C. Koenig at Fort Banks, Mass. Mrs. Richards is a sister of Mrs. MacCay, and was visiting at Fort Banks, when the news of her sister's death came. Mrs. Richards and Mrs. Koenig are still in Baltimore. Lieutenant Koenig returned to Fort Banks Sunday night, July 28.

Officers of the Atlantic Fleet gave a dinner at Newport, R.I., July 31, on board the U.S.S. Louisiana in honor of Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, commander of the First Division of the fleet, who relinquished command on Aug. 1 to Rear Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow, commander of the Second Division of the fleet. Rear Admiral Ward has been assigned to duty as Supervisor of New York Harbor. The tables were set with American Beauty roses and small American and rear admiral flags of silk. The guests included Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet; Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, commander of the Third Division; Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, retired, Capt. A. S. Benson, commanding the Utah; Capt. H. S. Knapp, Capt. John Hood, commanding the Delaware; Capt. Hugh Rodman, commanding the Connecticut; Capt. J. A. Hoogewerf, Kansas; Capt. Frederick L. Chapin, Missouri; Capt. Roger Wells, Louisiana; Capt. Hilary P. Jones, Rhode Island; Capt. W. R. Shoemaker, member of the General Board of the

Navy; Capt. Edward W. Eberle, commander of the Atlantic Torpedo Flotilla; Capt. W. H. G. Bullard, commanding the mine laying cruiser San Francisco, and Lieuts. T. R. Kurtz, R. Williams, R. F. Zogbaum, jr., W. S. Anderson, L. Noyes, F. Russell and L. H. Lacey, the latter flag secretary to Rear Admiral Winslow. Speeches were made by Admirals Ward, Osterhaus, Brownson, Fiske and Winslow, and as the guests were departing "Auld Lang Syne" was sung. The band from the Louisiana played during the evening.

ARMY ITEMS.

The transport Logan arrived at Manila Aug. 1 with eighteen officers and 238 casuals.

In order to make the 2d Cavalry more comfortable while it is stationed at Fort Bliss, the Quartermaster's Department will probably erect a rough barracks and temporary stables for the regiment. Temporary quarters will be a matter of economy in taking care of the regiment as the strong winds in that locality play havoc with the tents.

It was the 122d Co., Coast Art., which made the remarkable record referred to on page 1493, in our issue of July 27, instead of the 112th Company.

Batteries D and F, 3d U.S. Field Artillery, en route to the Connecticut maneuvers from Fort Myer, Va., camped on the night of July 26 about twelve miles from Philadelphia. The batteries include 270 officers and men, 260 horses, thirty mules, eight field guns, six ammunition wagons, twelve escort wagons, battery wagon and store wagon. The batteries left Fort Myer July 16 and are due at Danbury, Conn., Aug. 8.

The 2d and 3d Battalions of the 18th U.S. Infantry are scheduled to make an interesting march from Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., through the Yellowstone National Park. A special train will be at their disposal in Sheridan on the morning of Thursday, Aug. 15, and will transport them to Gardiner, one of the gateways to the national wonderland, and from there they will take up the 150-mile hike through the park by foot. The command will consist of twenty officers and 450 men, under command of Col. T. F. Davis. The schedule as prepared now calls for an absence of twenty-four days from Fort Mackenzie. Lieutenant Sullivan with a mounted escort has been reconnoitering the road in the mountains beyond Dayton. The wagon trail will be routed across the mountains by this road and will proceed to Cody and enter the park through the famous Cody route. Some of the families of the officers at the garrison have planned to make the trip with transportation companies and will leave Sheridan about Sept. 1. They plan to catch up with the troops at the Grand Canyon Hotel and spend a couple of days visiting. They will proceed around the loop from there in advance of the troops and return home several days in the lead.

The 10th U.S. Cavalry with band left Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., July 25, en route for Danbury, Conn., proceeding to Burlington via the lower road and camping for the night at Shelburne Farms, a march of twelve miles. The remainder of the schedule was as follows: Second camp at Vergennes July 26, a march of some eighteen miles; the third camp, after a march of twenty-four miles, at Leicester Junction, July 27; fourth camp with a march of nineteen miles at Rutland, July 28; fifth camp, July 29, at Ludlow, a march of twenty-four miles; sixth camp, July 30, at Bellows Falls, a march of twenty-five miles; seventh camp, Brattleboro, July 31, a march of twenty-three miles; eighth camp, Aug. 1, Greenfield, Mass., a march of twenty miles; ninth camp, Aug. 2, Northampton, Mass., a march of twenty miles; tenth camp, Aug. 3, Springfield, Mass., a march of seventeen miles; eleventh camp, Aug. 4, Windsor, Conn., a march of nineteen miles; twelfth camp, Aug. 5, Meriden, Conn., a march of twenty-three miles. The total number of miles traveled will be about 248. The 10th Cavalry is under command of Lieut. Col. Charles H. Grierson, his staff consisting of Capt. William L. Luhn, adjutant; Capt. Harry L. T. Cavenaugh, quartermaster; Capt. George J. Oden, commissary. The 2d Squadron, Major George O. Cress commanding, Lieut. A. T. Colley adjutant and quartermaster, is composed of Troop G, Captain Wallach; Troop F, Lieutenant Addis; Troop H, Lieutenant Adair; Lieutenant O'Donnell, and Troop E, Captain Huston, Lieutenant Conard. The 3d Squadron, Capt. Henry W. Parker commanding, Lieut. E. R. Van Deusen adjutant and quartermaster, is composed of Troop L, Captain Godson; Troop I, Lieutenant Hartwell; Troop M, Lieutenant Edwards, and Troop K, Lieutenant Dilworth. The 1st Squadron, Capt. Freeborn P. Holcomb commanding, Lieut. W. R. Pope adjutant, Lieut. J. C. King quartermaster, is composed of Troop C, Lieutenant Mayo, Lieutenant Aplington; Troop B, Lieutenant Richart; Troop D, Lieutenant Greene, Lieutenant Blaine. The machine-gun platoon is under command of Lieut. Albert E. Phillips, and Dr. George H. Koon is veterinarian. From Aug. 6 to 20 mail for the regiment will be called for at New Haven, Conn., general delivery. Capt. William A. Cornell, with Troop A of the 1st Squadron, will remain at Fort Ethan Allen in command of the post.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF WAR.

"The Philosophy of War" is the subject of an article by Major Evan M. Johnson, jr., 6th Inf., U.S.A., which appeared in the May-June number of the Infantry Journal. After carefully considering the various arguments for and against the claim that war is a relic of barbarism which is destined to disappear with the advance of Christian civilization, Major Johnson concludes:

"A nation in which the thought of, and preparation for, war has disappeared is already diseased or dying. * * * War is the expression of a natural law, of that instinct of self-preservation which, implanted in the individual, teaches him to fight to live, and, in the state, to resort to that court of final appeal, the battlefield, rather than suffer any check to the growth and progress by which alone it can live; that true unity between such states is impossible owing to the irreconcilable differences between them which environment has produced; that the necessity for war exists, since no state will die without a struggle, and nature plans only for the survival of the fittest in order that progress may be assured; and that, finally, since war is the result of an invariable law of nature, no man-made law will ever be able to control or check its expression, but, obedient to nature's law, it will be found co-existent with the human race, ceasing only with world death.

"There are no more fitting words with which to close this subject than those of Ruskin, who says of war: 'You may imagine that your work is wholly foreign to, and separate from mine. So far from that, all the pure and noble arts of peace are founded on war; no great art ever yet rose on earth, but among a nation of soldiers. There is no art among a shepherd people if it remains at peace. There is no art among an agri-

cultural people if it remains at peace. Commerce is barely consistent with fine art, but cannot produce it. Manufacture not only is unable to produce it, but invariably destroys whatever seeds of it exist. There is no great art possible to a nation but that which is based on battle. As peace is established in Europe the arts decline. They reach an unparalleled pitch of costliness, but lose their life, enlist themselves at last on the side of luxury and various corruptions, and among wholly tranquil nations wither utterly away; remaining only in partial practise among the races who, like the French and us, have still the minds, though we cannot all live the life of soldiers.'"

AVIATION NOTES.

Lieut. L. O. Rockwell, U.S.A., made fourteen flights at the Army Aviation School, College Park, Md., July 31, remaining in the air a total of one hour and thirty minutes. This is the best performance yet made by an unlicensed Army officer. Lieut. De Witt Milling, U.S.A., on successive flights of ten minutes each, treated Major Gen. C. F. Humphrey, U.S.A., retired, Commodore James C. Gillmore, U.S.N., retired, to the experience of aeroplaning.

Lieut. Roy C. Kirtland, 14th U.S. Inf., and Lieut. Henry H. Arnold, 29th U.S. Inf., were at Marblehead, Mass., July 29, as representatives of the Army in a duration test of a new Army hydro-aeroplane, built by the Burgess-Curtiss Company. Phillips Ward Page, one of the company aviators, kept the machine in the air two hours and four minutes. The Army requirement was that the machine remain up two hours.

The possibility of military aviators making their flights in time of war in bullet-proof clothing is suggested by the remark of the London United Service Magazine that "the experience of Captain Monte, the Italian aviator, who was wounded by Arab rifle fire while dropping bombs in the Tripolitan war, demonstrates the necessity of protecting the aeroplane seat of the pilot and observer with light armor, and the men themselves should wear bullet-proof clothing such as has recently been brought out in Japan." Captain Monte has the distinction of being the first aviator to be wounded by a rifle bullet. He was severely wounded, but managed to fly back to camp and alight safely, bringing valuable information. His machine was hit not fewer than four times.

The National Committee for Military Aviation of France has collected the sum of \$256,000 for aviation purposes. The National Committee has already turned over to the Ministry of War the sum of \$100,000 for the purchase of thirty-three aeroplanes. Military aeroplaning has caught the fancy of South Americans. The Sociedad Sportiva Argentina has offered the Minister of War an aerial fleet, the cost of which will be defrayed by the sale to the public of 1,500,000 illustrated post-cards. An Aerial League has been formed in Bucharest to raise funds by popular subscription for purchasing aeroplanes for the Roumanian army.

Successful experiments with wireless telegraphy between a flying aeroplane and a number of fixed wireless stations were made on July 26 at Saint Cyr, France, by Lieut. Louis A. L. M. Manger-Davarenes, who, accompanied by a telegraph operator, made flights over the military camp.

Lieutenant Conneau, of the French navy, flew across Paris on July 26 in a hydro-aeroplane. As André Beaumont he has won many long circuit flights.

Jules Védrine, the noted French flier, undeterred by the many recent fatal accidents, pushed his aeroplane to its top limit on July 13 at Rheims, and broke all speed records of the world by flying for two hours at the almost incredible speed of 106 miles an hour.

The death of his brother Wilbur is not lessening the activities of Orville Wright, and the science of flying is to continue to have the benefit of his genius. Among his latest enterprises he has decided to open a station at Glen Head, L.I., for the purpose of teaching the use of the aeroplane.

A hydro-aeroplane 'bus able to carry six passengers is one of the sights at Lake Geneva, Switzerland. It is operated by Roger Sommer, the French airman. Tickets are sold for daily flights from town to town around the lake. The maximum speed is forty-five miles an hour.

The Japanese navy has placed orders with Glenn H. Curtiss for three hydro-aeroplanes, and three Japanese naval officers are on their way to Hammondsport, N.Y., to learn the handling of the machines.

In the elimination trials of American balloons for the international race in Germany first place was won July 29 by H. E. Honeywell and Roy Donaldson in the Uncle Sam. The start was made at Kansas City, and this gasbag got as far east as Manassas, Va., the distance covered being 925 miles. The Kansas City II, with 640 miles, and the Drifter III, with 425 miles, won second and third places, and will compete in the international event in Germany. Why there should be interest in mere drifting matches in the air when the dirigible balloon and the aeroplane are in the field is not easily comprehensible.

The Red Cross Society of Japan is not only one of the largest, but it is also one of the best organized of the Red Cross societies of the world. It has a membership of more than 1,500,000, its property is estimated to be worth \$15,000,000, and its annual income is \$500,000.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Henry L. Stimson.
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O. AUG. 1, 1912, WAR DEPT.
Leave, two months, Sept. 10, granted Major William R. Eastman, M.C.

Leave, three months, with permission to go beyond the sea, granted Capt. Richard I. McKenney, C.A.C., Oct. 1.

Each of the following officers will proceed to Bridgeport, Conn., and report as aeroplane observers and assistants to the aviators, Connecticut maneuvers: Capt. Frederick B. Hennessey, 3d F.A.; 1st Lieut. H. Graham, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Harold Geiger, C.A.C.

Leave for fifteen days upon completion of duties with Connecticut maneuvers granted Lieut. Col. Guy Carleton, Cav., unassigned.

Leave for one month upon relief from duty at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, is granted Capt. Robert Richards, M.C.

S.O. 79, April 3, 1912, War D., amended to direct Capt. Frederic H. Smith, C.A.C., to report Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe Dec. 15 instead of Aug. 28.

Major J. Bailey Kashford, M.C., to Washington, D.C., Sept. 20 for special instruction with reference to preparation and administration of the vaccine against bubonic plague.

Leave for one month Oct. 1 granted Capt. William R. Davis, M.C.

Major Daniel B. Devore, G.S., Aug. 5 to Governors Island for temporary duty pertaining to Connecticut maneuver campaign, and upon completion of duty assigned to him will report to Chief of Staff for duty.

Capt. Charles W. Castle, 11th Inf., to Fort Snelling, Minn., for temporary duty with 28th Infantry.

Capt. Frank D. Ely, Q.M., will report to General Superintendent, Army Transport Service, San Francisco, for temporary duty.

Capt. John P. Spurr, Q.M., from duty as Q.M., transport Sherman, to General Superintendent, Army Transport Service, San Francisco, for duty as assistant.

So much of Par. 2, S.O. 174, July 25, 1912, War D., as relates to Capt. William M. Goodale, paymaster, is revoked.

Capt. William A. Covington, C.A.C., to Seattle, take charge of office of Major Daniel J. Carr, Signal Corps, during absence of that officer. Upon return of Major Carr Captain Covington will proceed to Fort Wood, as ordered.

The following enlisted men of the Signal Corps now at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will be sent to the stations indicated, for duty: 1st Class Sergt. George Clark to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty with Field Co. I, Signal Corps. 1st Class Sergt. Herman H. Walker to College Park, Md., for duty at the Signal Corps Aviation School. 1st Class Sergts. Charles A. W. Heitchev and Otto Eckel, Sergts. Robert A. Tompkins and August Hatje to Fort Omaha, Neb. Col. Ira A. Haynes, C.A.C., designated as umpire for Coast Artillery practice in the Department of the East, to take effect upon completion of target practice in the Artillery District of Chesapeake Bay.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate July 27, 1912 (omitted from Record of July 27, 1912).

Appointments in the Army.

To be second lieutenants with rank from July 22, 1912.

Cavalry Arm.

Corpl. Roy Oscar Henry, Troop A, 11th Cav.
Pvt. William Earle Dorman, Troop D, 15th Cav.
Corpl. John Coleman Prince, Troop G, 11th Cav.
First Sergt. Lindsey Dykeman Beech, Troop C, 13th Cav.

Field Artillery Arm.

Corpl. John Dilworth von Holtendorff, Troop G, 11th Cav.
Sergt. Ralph Samuel Kimball, Co. E, 4th Inf.
Corpl. Francis Bernard Mallon, Co. I, 5th Inf.
Sergt. Lathrop Boyd Clapham, Co. M, 29th Inf.
Pvt. Carl James Adler, Co. M, 29th Inf.
Corpl. Otto Godfrey Pitz, Battery F, 2d Field Art.
Corpl. Theophilus Steele, Co. G, 7th Inf.
Q.M. Sergt. Burton Young Read, Troop F, 7th Cav.
Corpl. George Hubert Gardiner, Co. B, 29th Inf.
Capt. Dabney Carter Rose, 15th Recruit Company.

Nominations received by the Senate July 30, 1912.

Appointments in the Army.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants with rank from July 27, 1912.
Montgomery H. Biggs, N.C.; Samuel J. Fort, Md.; Melvin M. Franklin, Pa.; Marvin W. Glasgow, Ala.; Rufus H. Hagood, Jr., Ala.; Charles H. Parkes, Ill.; Marshall C. Pense, Jr., N.Y.; William W. Root, Pa.; Joshua E. Sweet, Pa.; Frank Cary, Ill.; Edward W. Peet, N.Y.

BULLETIN 11, JULY 26, 1912, WAR DEPT.

I. The following Executive Order is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Executive Order.

It is hereby ordered that all National Flags and Union Jacks for the departments of the Government, with the exception noted under (a), shall conform to the following proportions:

Hoist (width) of Flag.....	1
Fly (length) of Flag.....	1.9
Hoist (width) of Union.....	7/13
Fly (length) of Union.....	.76
Width of each stripe.....	1/13

(a)—Exception: The colors carried by troops, and camp colors, shall be the sizes prescribed for the Military Services (Army and Navy).

Limitation of the number of sizes: With exception of colors under note (a), the sizes of flags manufactured or purchased for Government departments will be limited to those with the following hoists:

(1).....	20 feet
(2).....	19 feet (standard)
(3).....	14.35 feet
(4).....	12.19 feet
(5).....	10 feet
(6).....	8.94 feet
(7).....	5.14 feet
(8).....	5 feet
(9).....	3.52 feet
(10).....	2.90 feet
(11).....	2.37 feet
(12).....	1.31 feet

When in the manufacture of any flag under these specifications the resulting dimensions appear as fractions of an inch, such fraction shall be taken as the nearer inch. In the event of a fraction of one-half inch, the whole inch greater shall be adopted.

Union Jacks: The size of the Jack shall be the size of the Union of the National Flag with which it is down.
Number of Stars: All National Flags having hoist less than five (5) feet, except colors to be carried by troops, and the corresponding Jacks, shall have only thirteen (13) stars in the Union, in order that the identity of the stars may be plainly distinguishable.

Position and size of Stars: The position and size of each star for Unions of forty-eight (48) and thirteen (13) stars, respectively, shall be as indicated on blueprint of a plan which will be furnished to the departments by the Navy Department. From this plan can be determined the location and size of stars for flags of any dimensions. Extra blueprints of this plan will be furnished upon application to the Navy Department.

Order effective: All National Flags and Union Jacks now on hand or for which contracts have been awarded shall be continued in use until unserviceable, but all those manufactured or purchased for Government use after July 4, 1912, shall conform strictly to the dimensions and proportions herein prescribed.

The color of the field of the President's Flag shall be blue.

WM. H. TAFT.

The White House, June 24, 1912.
I. Publishes extract from the Act of Congress making appropriations for the expenses of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.

ARMY REGULATIONS.

CHANGES No. 8, JULY 10, 1912, WAR DEPT.

Washington, July 10, 1912.

Paragraphs 40 and 628, Army Regulations, are changed as follows:

40. In time of peace no officer below the grade of lieutenant colonel shall be detached nor permitted to remain detached from that branch of the Army in which he holds a commission, or from the organization, if any, to which he shall have been assigned in said branch by competent authority, for more than four years in any period of six years. Temporary duty in connection with rifle or pistol competitions, with courts-martial or military boards, or as umpire at maneuvers, not aggregating more than two months in any one year, performed while not regularly on detached service, leaves of absence on full pay taken while not regularly on detached service, and duty as a student officer at a service school, shall not be deemed detached service within the meaning of this paragraph, but upon completion of a tour of duty as student at a service school officers will be returned to their respective regiments, organizations, corps, or departments, and will not be detached therefrom for two years thereafter unless such detachment be authorized or directed by the Secretary of War. This paragraph shall not be construed so as to impose restrictions beyond those imposed by statute upon the detail or redetail of officers to the Staff

Corps or departments or the General Staff Corps. (C.A.R., No. 8, July 10, 1912.)

628. (Changed by C.A.R. 2, War D., 1912.) When a disbursing officer of the Army receives any moneys of the United States as the proceeds of sales, as miscellaneous receipts, or funds of like character, not available for disbursement, he will deposit, without delay, such funds to his official credit with an authorized depository or, if more convenient, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States at the nearest authorized depository. In the former case, at the close of the month in which such funds are received the total will be made the subject of one check issued by him in favor of the depository, and marked "for deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States."

The disbursing officer will indorse on the back of the check issued for this purpose the title of the appropriations and the amount that pertains to each into which the several sums embraced in the deposit should be covered into the Treasury. The number, date, name, location of the depository, and amount of the certificate of deposit will be noted on the account current upon which the depositor desires to be credited with the money deposited. (C.A.R., No. 8, July 10, 1912.)

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 24, JULY 20, 1912, EASTERN DIVISION.

This order relates to the Connecticut maneuver campaign and is referred to on another page of this issue.

G.O. 13, JULY 16, 1912, CENTRAL DIVISION.

Col. Henry P. Kingsbury, acting inspector general, having reported is announced as inspector general of the division.

G.O. 8, JULY 8, 1912, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

The band and one battalion of the 17th Infantry, Fort McPherson, Ga., equipped for service at camp of instruction, except wagon transportation, will proceed as soon as possible, by rail, to Aniston, Ala.

G.O. 16, JULY 25, 1912, ART. DIST. OF NEW LONDON.

Comsy. Sergt. Jules P. Edmunds, U.S.A., having completed over thirty years of active service in the Army is retired this date by direction of the President.

Sergeant Edmunds enlisted Dec. 8, 1885, in Battery C, 5th Art., appointed corporal Nov. 1, 1886, promoted first sergeant April 24, 1893; appointed commissary sergeant July 14, 1897, in which capacity he has served since.

He served in Cuba during the occupation of Santiago in 1898, in Porto Rico Oct. 30, 1902, to Aug. 28, 1904; in the Philippines from Nov. 3, 1905, to Nov. 14, 1907.

As commissary sergeant for over fifteen years, his ability and strict attention to duty is worthy of the highest commendation.

This order will be read by the district adjutant at parade of the troops at Fort H. Wright, N.Y., at six o'clock p.m., this date, and Sergeant Edmunds will take his station on the left of the C.O. while the troops pass in review.

The good wishes of the command follow Commissary Sergeant Edmunds in his retirement.

By order of Lieutenant Colonel Davis.

WILLIAM F. HASE, Capt., C.A.C., Adjutant.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The retirement of Brig. Gen. George F. Chase from active service on July 29, 1912, is announced. Brigadier General Chase will proceed to his home. (July 29, War D.)

Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, accompanied by 2d Lieut. Raymond D. Smith, 4th Inf., aid, will proceed to the camp of instruction near Pole Mountain, Wyo., via Laramie, Wyo., and assume command of that camp. (July 5, D. Mo.)

Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt, department commander, accompanied by 1st Lieut. James A. Higgins, 25th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Charles L. Wyman, 17th Inf., aids, will proceed at the proper time to the maneuver reservation, Sparta, Wis., to assume command of the camp of instruction at that place. (July 6, D. Lakes.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Lieut. Col. William D. Beach, Gen. Staff, is removed from the list of detached officers, and is relieved from detail in the General Staff Corps. (July 30, War D.)

Lieut. Col. William G. Haan, G.S., and 1st Lieut. Frank H. Phillips, Jr., C.A.C., will proceed to New Haven and thence to Danbury, Conn., in connection with the selection of camp sites for the Connecticut maneuver campaign. (July 26, E. Div.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. ERNEST A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Leave for one month, about July 18, 1912, is granted Col. Henry P. Kingsbury, I.G. (July 16, C. Div.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. JAMES B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Major Thomas B. Lamoreux, Q.M., is relieved from detail in the Quartermaster's Department. Major Lamoreux will proceed to Fort Baker, Cal., for duty. (July 30, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Chancery B. Baker, D.Q.M. general, will make such visits as may be necessary to Newport News, Va., for the purpose of attending the meetings of a board appointed to consider the question of equipment of Army transports with additional lifeboats and rafts. (July 30, War D.)

Capt. Frederick T. Arnold, Q.M., is relieved from detail in Q.M.D. Aug. 21, 1912. (July 29, War D.)

Capt. H. L. Kinnison, Q.M., is relieved from detail in Q.M.D. to take effect Aug. 30, and he is assigned to 12th Infantry. (July 29, War D.)

Leave for one month, about Aug. 1, 1912, is granted Major Robert H. Rolfe, Q.M. (July 27, War D.)

Capt. Harry A. Hegeman, Q.M., now at Sparta, Wis., will take charge of the automobile trucks of the quartermaster's department at that place and will observe their operation and make report thereon. Captain Hegeman will proceed before Aug. 15, 1912, to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report to the C.O. of the maneuvers to be held near that post for duty in charge of the automobile trucks that have been ordered from Sparta for use at the maneuvers; will observe the operation of the trucks and make report thereon after the termination of the maneuvers. (July 25, War D.)

So much of Par. 6, S.O. 129, June 1, 1912, War D., as relates Major William E. Horton, Q.M., from duty in the office of the Quartermaster General, to take effect July 31, 1912, is amended so as to relieve him from duty in that office, Sept. 1, 1912. (July 26, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Thomas Patterson, U.S. Military Prison, Pacific Branch, Alcatraz, Cal., will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (July 29, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Willard L. McIntosh, Fort McIntosh, Texas, will be sent to Fort Apache, Ariz., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Frank J. Lipstreu, who will be sent to Fort McIntosh, Texas, for duty. (July 29, War D.)

Par. 14, S.O. 150, War D., June 26, 1912, relating to Post Q.M. Sergts. Monroe T. Simpson and Alexander Newman, and so much of Par. 17, S.O. 160, War D., July 9, 1912, as relates to Sergeant Simpson are revoked. (July 29, War D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. HENRY G. SHARPE, C.G.

Capt. Ernest S. Wheeler, Comsy., will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report to purchasing commissary for temporary duty in his office, and upon completion thereof will proceed to Fort Riley for temporary duty to take course of instruction in Training School for Bakers and Cooks at Fort Riley. (July 27, War D.)

Capt. Jack Hayes, S.D., New York city, will proceed to Danbury, Conn., not later than Aug. 7, and establish a temporary subsistence depot, U.S. Army, in connection with the Connecticut maneuver campaign to be held Aug. 10-19, 1912. (July 24, E. Div.)

Major Theodore B. Hacker, S.D., Boston, Mass., will proceed to New Haven, Conn., not later than Aug. 7, and establish a temporary subsistence depot, U.S. Army, in connection with the Connecticut maneuver campaign to be held Aug. 10-19, 1912. (July 24, E. Div.)

Capt. George McD. Weeks, S.D., will proceed to Centralia, Wash., for duty as depot commissary at that point. (July 11, D. Columbia.)

Capt. David B. Case, Comsy., will proceed to the Island of

Hawaii for the purpose of inspecting the Kona coffee district. (July 30, War D.)

Par. 23, S.O. 169, e.s., these headquarters, which directs Major Theodore B. Hacker, Sub. Dept., to proceed to New Haven, Conn., and establish a temporary subsistence depot at that place not later than Aug. 7, 1912, is amended so as to direct him to proceed to Derby, Conn., and establish a temporary subsistence depot, U.S. Army, at the latter place not later than Aug. 7, 1912. (July 27, E. Div.)

Capt. Milton A. Elliott, Jr., Comsy., U.S.A., will proceed to Danbury, Conn., so as to arrive there not later than the morning of Aug. 6, 1912, and thence to Derby, Conn., for the purpose of supervising the establishment of the field bakeries at those places. Upon completion of these duties Captain Elliott will proceed to Bridgeport, Conn. (July 27, E. Div.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Vaughn Irwin (appointed July 26, 1912, from sergeant, band, 16th Inf.), now at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will be directed to report to the C.O. of that post for temporary duty to take the course of instruction at the Training School for Bakers and Cooks. (July 26, War D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Asa Irwin, Fort Terry, N.Y., will be sent to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for duty. (July 25, War D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. John O. Roth, Fort Columbia, Wash., will proceed to Centralia, Wash., reporting not later than July 16, 1912, for temporary duty during the maneuver campaign. (July 12, D. Columbia.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. John T. Fleming (appointed July 30, 1912, from squadron sergeant major, 13th Cav.), now at Fort Riley, Kas., will report to the C.O. of that post for temporary duty to take a course of instruction in the School for Bakers and Cooks at that post. (July 30, War D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. August J. Root will be sent to Danbury, Conn., not later than Aug. 7 for duty in connection with maneuver campaign. (July 24, E. Div.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Owen Donnelly will be sent to New Haven, Conn., not later than Aug. 7 for duty in connection with maneuver campaign. (July 24, E. Div.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. George Gelling will be sent to Danbury, Conn., not later than Aug. 7 for duty in connection with maneuver campaign. (July 24, E. Div.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Frederick Lind will be sent to New Haven, Conn., not later than Aug. 7, 1912, for duty in connection with maneuver campaign. (July 24, E. Div.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. James M. Craven, having completed instruction at the School for Bakers and Cooks, Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. (July 31, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H. TORNEY, Q.M.G.

Leave for ten days, upon his arrival in the United States, is granted Col. George E. Bushnell, M.C. (July 26, War D.)

First Lieut. Robert M. Hardaway, M.C., is relieved from temporary duty as surgeon of the transport Dix, and will resume his station and duties at Fort Lawton, Wash. (July 29, War D.)

First Lieut. Leopold Mitchell, M.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Lawton, Wash., and is assigned to duty in the Army Transport Service, with station at Seattle, Wash. (July 29, War D.)

Major William E. Purviance, M.C., with his consent is assigned to active duty and is detailed for general recruiting service, upon his retirement from active service. He will proceed at the proper time to Los Angeles, Cal., and enter upon recruiting duty about Aug. 20, 1912, relieving Capt. John A. Lockwood, retired, from further duty on recruiting service. Captain Lockwood will proceed to his home. (July 29, War D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Major David Baker, M.C. (July 24, E. Div.)

First Lieut. Armin Mueller, M.C., is relieved duty with Provisional Regiment of Infantry, maneuver camp, Sparta, Wis., and will return to his proper station, Fort Des Moines, Iowa. (July 15, C. Div.)

Capt. James M. Phalen and Allie W. Williams, M.C., will report at Governors Island, N.Y., Aug. 8, and will proceed Aug. 9 to points in Connecticut, to be indicated later, for duty in connection with maneuver campaign. (July 26, E. Div.)

First Lieut. Robert Skelton, M.C., Fort Robinson, Neb., will proceed to camp at Fort Bliss, Texas, for temporary duty with the 1st Squadron, 3d Cavalry, relieving Major Francis M. C. Usher, M.C., who will report for duty with the 22d Infantry at that camp. (July 11, C. Div.)

Capt. Jacob M. Coffin, M.C., will proceed to Camp Douglas, Wis., for duty as inspector-instructor with the organizations of the Hospital Corps, Militia of Wisconsin, in camp at that place from July 15 to 19, 1912, and with the organizations of the Hospital Corps, Wisconsin Brigade, in the maneuver campaign from Camp Douglas to Sparta, Wis., July 22 to Aug. 1. (July 11, C. Div.)

Major David Baker, M.C., Fort McPherson, is granted leave for one month, effective about July 20, 1912, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty days. (July 16, D.G.)

The following changes in stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered:

Capt. James I. Mather, relieved duty at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., upon expiration of leave heretofore granted, and will then proceed to Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for duty.

Capt. Robert W. Kerr from duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., upon completion of his present field service, and will then proceed to Columbus Barracks for duty.

Capt. Howard H. Bally from duty at Fort Myer, Va., upon completion of his present field service, and will then proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty.

Capt. Charles C. Billingslea from duty at Columbus Barracks, about Sept. 15, 1912, and will then proceed to Chicago for duty as attending surgeon at Chicago, relieving Capt. Perry L. Boyer.

Captain Boyer will proceed to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for duty, relieving Harry S. Purnell.

Captain Purnell will proceed to Fort Du Pont, Del., for duty, relieving Major Eugene H. Hartnett.

Major Hartnett will proceed to Fort Robinson for duty.

Capt. William H. Moncrief from duty at Fort Leavenworth, about Sept. 1, 1912, to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty as attending surgeon in that city, relieving Capt. Allie W. Williams. Captain Williams will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty. (July 27, War D.)

First Lieut. William F. de Niedman, M.R.C., is relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed by transport to sail from Manila about Oct. 15, 1912, for San Francisco. He will proceed thence to his home and will stand relieved from active duty upon the expiration of three months and sixteen days' leave granted him. (July 30, War D.)

First Lieut. Robert H. Duennner, M.R.C., is ordered to active duty, and will proceed to Fort Ogleshorpe, Ga., for duty. (July 30, War D.)

First Lieut. Joseph W. Love, M.R.C., is relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed on the first available transport from Manila to San Francisco, Cal. Lieutenant Love will stand relieved from active duty upon the expiration of the leave granted him of two months and fourteen days. (July 30, War D.)

Major John A. Murtagh, M.C., Fort Leavenworth, will proceed at the proper time to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty with the 23d Infantry in camp (July 15 to Aug. 1, 1912), and as sanitary inspector and assistant instructor. (July 10, C. Div.)

Major Charles E. Marrow, M.C., Fort Lawton, Wash., will proceed to Centralia, Wash., not later than July 18, 1912, and assume command of the base hospital at that point during the maneuver campaign. (July 11, D. Columbia.)

The following medical officers will proceed to the posts indicated for duty during the maneuver campaign in Eastern Kansas: Aug. 19 to 28: Major Louis Brechemin, Jr., M.C., Fort Lincoln, N.D., to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty with batteries of the 6th Field Artillery; 1st Lieut. Guy L. Qualls, M.C., Fort Lincoln, N.D., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty with a company of Engineers; 1st Lieut. John H. Trinder, M.R.C., Fort Omaha, Neb., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty with the 7th Infantry. (July 17, C. Div.)

Capt. Clarence H. Conner, M.C., Fort Brady, Mich., will proceed at the proper time to Fort Wayne, Mich., for duty with the two battalions, 26th Infantry, during the camp of instruction near Ludington, Mich., Aug. 14 to 23, 1912. (July 17, C. Div.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered: 1st Lieut. Edgar D. Craft from duty at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., to Fort Du Pont, Del., for duty. First Lieut. Frederick H. Foucar

from duty at Fort Du Pont, Del., upon his return from the maneuvers about Aug. 28, 1912, and will then proceed to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for duty, relieving Capt. Nelson Gagen, who will proceed to Boston, Mass., for duty as attending surgeon. First Lieut. William L. Sheep is relieved from duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., upon his return to that post from West Point, N.Y., and will then proceed to the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (July 31, War D.)

Major Edward L. Munson, M.C., will repair to Washington and report in person to the Surgeon General of the Army for consultation with regard to the preparation of a small handbook of instructions for officers as to the physiology, pathology, and care of the feet of soldiers and the construction and fitting of military shoes. (July 31, War D.)

Capt. James L. Bevans, M.C., will report in person on Sept. 16, 1912, to Lieut. Col. James D. Glennan, M.C., president of the examining board at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for examination for promotion. (July 31, War D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps will report in person on Sept. 16, 1912, to Col. Henry P. Birmingham, M.C., president of the examining board at Washington, for examination for promotion: Capt. William L. Little and Capt. Allie W. Williams. (July 31, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

Upon the arrival of 1st Lieut. Carroll R. Baker, M.R.C., at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., 1st Lieut. William L. Sheep, M.C., will proceed to Derby, Conn., not later than Aug. 8, 1912, and report to the C.O., 10th Cav., in camp near that place, for duty during the Connecticut maneuver campaign. (July 25, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Edward Bailey, M.R.C., of his commission in that corps has been accepted, to take effect Sept. 8, 1912. (July 25, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Ernest F. Slater, M.R.C., of his commission in that corps has been accepted, to take effect Aug. 20, 1912. (July 29, War D.)

First Lieut. John S. C. Fielden, Jr., M.R.C., is ordered to active duty in the service of the United States, about Aug. 1, 1912, and will repair to Washington for duty. (July 29, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Leo B. Allen, M.R.C., of his commission in that corps has been accepted by the President, to take effect July 26, 1912. (July 26, War D.)

First Lieut. Warren E. Kershner, M.R.C., is relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will sail from Manila about Aug. 15, 1912, for San Francisco, Cal. He will proceed to his home and will stand relieved from active duty upon the expiration of the leave granted him. Leave for three months and eighteen days is granted 1st Lieutenant Kershner upon his arrival at his home. (July 26, War D.)

First Lieut. Charles R. Castien, M.R.C., Fort Worden, Wash., will proceed to Centralia, Wash., and report not later than July 19, 1912, to Col. George S. Young, 21st Inf., commanding Blue Brigade. (July 11, D. Columbia.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Paul M. Lange, H.C., Fort Crook, Neb., will be sent to Fort Clark, Texas, to relieve Sergt. 1st Class George W. McKenzie, H.C., who will be sent to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for duty. (July 31, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class George W. Muller, H.C., Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco, Sept. 5, 1912. (July 31, War D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Acting Dental Surg. Mortimer Sanderson, now on temporary duty at Fort Du Pont, Del., will return to his station, Fort Monroe, Va., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., as heretofore ordered. (July 30, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM H. BIXBY, C.E.

First Lieuts. Frederick B. Downing and Earl J. Atkinson, C.E., will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., and report in person on Aug. 8, 1912, for duty pertaining to the Connecticut maneuver campaign, Aug. 10 to 19, 1912. (July 26, War D.)

Lieut. Col. William E. Craighill, C.E., will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., and report in person not later than Aug. 8, 1912, for duty pertaining to the Connecticut maneuver campaign. (July 30, War D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE R. SMITH.

Capt. William McK. Lambdin, Paym., is assigned to duty in New York city as assistant to the chief paymaster of the division. (July 27, E. Div.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

Leave for twelve days, about Aug. 3, 1912, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Lieut. Col. William W. Gibson, O.D. (July 29, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Odus C. Horner, Major Edward P. O'Hern and Major William A. Phillips, O.D., will proceed to New York city for the purpose of attending a meeting at the Army Building in that city on July 30 of the Joint Army and Navy Board on Smokeless Powder. (July 25, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. JAMES ALLEN, C.S.O.

Field Co. A, Signal Corps, Fort Omaha, Neb., equipped for field service, will be sent by rail to Bridgeport, Conn., in time to arrive Aug. 9, 1912, to participate in the maneuver campaign to be held in the vicinity of New York city. (July 12, C. Div.)

Major Daniel J. Carr, S.C., will proceed about Aug. 1, 1912, to Alaska, for the purpose of inspecting offices and lines along the Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System from Seattle to Seward, and such offices as may be deemed necessary on the first section between Valdez and Paxson. (July 25, War D.)

Leave for six days, about Aug. 1, 1912, is granted Capt. Charles de F. Chandler, S.C. (July 29, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. McCLERNAND.

Under exceptional circumstances leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. Harry L. Hodges, 1st Cav. (July 26, E. Div.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. HUGH L. SCOTT.

Second Lieut. Hayden W. Wagner, 3d Cav., is detailed to enter the next class at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, and will proceed at the proper time to Fort Riley and report in person on Sept. 25, 1912, to the C.O. of that post for duty accordingly. (July 25, War D.)

Par. 23, S.O. 174, July 25, 1912, War D., relating to 2d Lieut. Hayden W. Wagner, 3d Cav., is revoked. (July 30, War D.)

First Lieut. E. Kearsley Sterling, 3d Cav., will proceed to the camp of instruction at Pole Mountain, Wyo., for duty. (July 10, C. Div.)

First Lieut. Brice P. Disque, 3d Cav., Cincinnati, Ohio, will attend the encampment of the Ohio Squadron of Cavalry near Chagrin Falls, Ohio, from Aug. 3 to 10, 1912. (July 18, C. Div.)

Chaplain John A. Mills, 3d Cav., is transferred to the Coast Artillery Corps, Sept. 2, 1912, and will then proceed to Fort Greble, R.I., for duty. (July 31, War D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

At his own request Squadron Sergt. Major William F. Saportas, 2d Squadron, 4th Cavalry, was on July 21 relieved as such and transferred to Troop F of the regiment as sergeant. Q.M. Sergt. William A. Peasner, Troop F, 4th Cav., was appointed squadron sergeant major, 2d Squadron of the regiment. (July 25, War D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. WILBER E. WILDER.

The leave granted Capt. Clarence R. Day, 5th Cav., is extended one month. (July 26, War D.)

The name of Lieut. Col. Harry C. Benson, 5th Cav., is placed on the list of detached officers, and the name of Lieut. Col. William D. Beach, General Staff, is removed therefrom, the latter officer having become entitled to promotion. (July 30, War D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. EBEN SWIFT.

Capt. Edgar A. Sirmeyer, 8th Cav., is selected and detailed as major, Philippine Scouts, to take effect Sept. 1, 1912, in place of Capt. Cornelius C. Smith, Cav., who is hereby relieved from such detail, to take effect Aug. 31, 1912. (July 26, War D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN F. GUILFOYLE.

First Lieut. John S. E. Young, 9th Cav., is relieved from duty at Fort Riley, and upon the expiration of the leave heretofore granted him will join his regiment. (July 26, War D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN C. GRESHAM.

Capt. Henry R. Richmond, 10th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Adna R. Chaffee, Jr., 15th Cav., are assigned to duty as assistant instructors, Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas., and will join at Fort Riley not later than Sept. 1, 1912. (July 25, War D.)

Capt. Bruce Palmer, 10th Cav., is detailed as inspector-instructor of the Cavalry Squadron, Militia of Texas, while in camp at Camp Mabry, Austin, Texas, Aug. 5 to 16, 1912. (July 17, C. Div.)

The C.O., 10th U.S. Cavalry, will upon the arrival of his regiment in the vicinity of Derby, Conn., send seven enlisted men, dismounted, to report for duty to Capt. Milton A. Elliott, Jr., Comsar, U.S.A., in charge of the field bakery.

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES PARKER.

Capt. Frank P. Amos, 11th Cav., is granted leave for one month and ten days, effective about Aug. 6, 1912. (July 18, D.G.)

Major Robert L. Howze, 11th Cav., is relieved from duty as lieutenant colonel of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry and will join his regiment. (July 26, War D.)

Leave to and including Aug. 19, 1912, is granted Capt. George T. Langhorne, 11th Cav. (July 26, War D.)

Major Robert D. Walsh, 11th Cav., is assigned to duty at these headquarters in connection with the Connecticut maneuver campaign. (July 29, E. Div.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

Capt. John D. Long, 12th Cav., upon his relief from duty at West Point by Capt. Conrad S. Babcock, Cav., will join his regiment. (July 25, War D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

Chief Musician William Ostermann, band, 14th Cav., on Aug. 6, 1912, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 29, War D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. JOSEPH GARRARD.

Capt. Charles D. Rhodes, 15th Cav., from duty at Mt. Gretna, Pa., July 28, 1912, to station. (July 26, E. Div.)

Capt. George W. Kirkpatrick and Le Roy Eltinge, 15th Cav., Fort Myer, Va., will proceed, at the proper time, to the joint camp of instruction, to be held at Bolivar Heights, near Harpers Ferry, W.Va., Aug. 14-28, 1912. (July 24, E. Div.)

Leave for one month and ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Chaucey St. C. McNeill, 15th Cav. (July 18, C. Div.)

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Ellwood S. Hand, 15th Cav., Fort Leavenworth. (July 18, C. Div.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Leave for four months, upon his relief from duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y., is granted Col. Edwin P. Andrus, Cav. (July 26, War D.)

Major Lewis M. Koehler, Cav., is detailed as lieutenant colonel of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry. Major Koehler is relieved from duty at the Army War College and will proceed to San Juan, P.R., accordingly. (July 26, War D.)

Capt. Conrad S. Babcock, Cav., upon his relief from his present duty, will proceed to West Point, N.Y., for duty, relieving Capt. John D. Long, 12th Cav., who will join his regiment. (July 25, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Kerr T. Riggs, Cav., on account of sickness, is extended to and including Aug. 28, 1912. (July 26, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Harry C. Benson, Cav., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, to take effect July 31, 1912, vice Lieut. Col. William D. Beach, General Staff, who is relieved from detail in that corps, to take effect July 30, he having become entitled to promotion. Lieutenant Colonel Benson will proceed by the first available transport to Manila, with a view to assignment as chief of staff of that division. (July 30, War D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. Kerr T. Riggs, Cav., is removed from the list of detached officers. (July 30, War D.)

Col. Henry P. Kingsbury, Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Inspector General's Department. (July 30, War D.)

Capt. Frank M. Caldwell, Cav., will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., for duty as inspector-instructor with Troop B, Cavalry, Organized Militia of Missouri, during its practice march beginning July 20, 1912. (July 16, C. Div.)

Capt. Frank M. Caldwell, Cav., will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., for duty as inspector-instructor with Troop B, Cavalry, Organized Militia of Missouri, during its practice march beginning July 20, 1912. (July 16, C. Div.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. DAVID J. RUMBOUGH.

The leave granted Capt. Albert U. Faulkner, 1st Field Art., is extended eight days. Captain Faulkner will sail for his station on the transport to leave San Francisco about Sept. 5, 1912. (July 31, War D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. Donald C. Cubbison, 1st Field Art., is placed on the list of detached officers. (July 31, War D.)

First Lieut. Edward M. Olney, 1st Cav., on arrival at Boise Barracks, Idaho, will proceed to Montezuma, Wash., and join his troop not later than July 19, 1912. (July 11, D. Columbia.)

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. JOHN CONKLIN.

Capt. Charles C. Pulis, 2d Field Art., will proceed to Camp Douglas, Wis., for duty as inspector-instructor with Battery A, Militia of Wisconsin, from July 20 to Aug. 1, 1912. (July 10, C. Div.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. G. TREAT.

Second Lieut. Frederick W. Stewart, 3d Field Art., Fort Myer, Va., will proceed to the camp of instruction, Mt. Gretna, Pa., for duty. (July 25, E. Div.)

Second Lieut. Bethel W. Simpson, 3d Field Art., is relieved from temporary duty with Battery E, 3d Field Artillery, camp of instruction, Mt. Gretna, Pa., and will return to station, Fort Myer, Va. (July 24, E. Div.)

Leave for two months is granted Votm. Fred B. Gage, 3d Field Art. (July 15, D.T.)

Leave for one month and ten days, about Aug. 1, 1912, is granted 2d Lieut. John Magruder, 3d Field Art. (July 15, D.T.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. A. B. DYER.

First Lieut. Frederick M. Barrows, 4th Field Art., will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., for duty as inspector-instructor with Battery A, Field Art., Organized Militia of Missouri, during its practice march beginning July 20, 1912. (July 16, C. Div.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. GRANGER ADAMS.

Major Otho W. B. Farr, 5th Field Art., now on temporary duty at these headquarters, will proceed to Camp Bruce E. McCoy, near Sparta, Wis., for temporary duty. (July 12, D. Columbia.)

Capt. Richard H. McMaster, 5th Field Art., will proceed at the proper time to Fort Sill, Okla., and report in person to the C.O., 5th Field Art., for duty from Aug. 1 to 21, 1912. (July 25, War D.)

First Lieut. Edmund L. Gruber, 5th Field Art. is assigned to duty as assistant instructor, Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, and will join at Fort Riley not later than Sept. 1, 1912. S.O. May 25, 1912, War D., relating to Lieutenant Gruber is amended accordingly. (July 25, War D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. ELI D. HOYLE.

Capt. Charles R. Lloyd, 6th Field Art., will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., and report Aug. 8, 1912, for assignment to duty pertaining to the Connecticut maneuver campaign, and upon completion of duty assigned will return to proper station. (July 27, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED.

So much of Par. 18, S.O. 39, Feb. 15, 1912, War D., as relates Capt. Fox Conner, Field Art., from his present duties, Sept. 1, 1912, is amended so as to relieve Captain Conner, to take effect Oct. 1, 1912. Leave for three months is granted Captain Conner upon his being relieved from his present duties. (July 25, War D.)

Capt. Dan T. Moore, Field Art., now on leave at York Harbor, Me., will report at Governors Island, N.Y., Aug. 8, 1912, for temporary duty during the Connecticut maneuver campaign, and upon the completion of the duty will proceed to Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, for conference with the C.O. of that arsenal concerning Field Artillery ammunition and optical instruments. (July 31, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

The leave granted Capt. Carroll Power, C.A.C., is extended to and including Sept. 20, 1912. (July 29, War D.)

Leave for eleven days, about Aug. 1, 1912, is granted Capt. Walter K. Wilson, C.A.C. (July 29, War D.)

Col. Samuel E. Allen, C.A.C., is relieved from the command of the Artillery District of Pensacola and of the post of Fort Barrancas, Fla., to take effect Sept. 1, 1912, and will then proceed to Fort Washington, Md., and assume command of that post and of the Artillery District of the Potomac. (July 29, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert Arthur, C.A.C., is extended ten days. (July 26, War D.)

The leave for ten days granted 1st Lieut. Warren R. Bell, C.A.C., is, under exceptional circumstances, extended twenty days. (July 12, D.G.)

1st Lieut. Norton M. Beardslee, C.A.C., Fort Crockett, Texas, is granted leave for two months, effective about July 16, 1912. (July 9, D.G.)

First Lieut. John G. Hotz, C.A.C., is granted leave for twenty days, effective about Aug. 8, 1912. (July 16, D.G.)

First Lieut. John P. Keeler, C.A.C., is granted leave for twenty days, effective about Aug. 1, 1912. (July 16, D.G.)

The following changes in the assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered:

Major Robert E. Callan from duty at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Sept. 1, 1912, to Fort Andrews, Mass., and assume command of that post.

Capt. Theodore H. Koch is transferred from the 26th Company to the 27th Company, and upon expiration of leave heretofore granted will join company to which transferred.

So much of Par. 31, S.O. 149, June 25, 1912, War D., as assigns Capt. Lewis Turtle to duty on the staff of the commanding officer, Artillery District of San Francisco, is amended so as to assign Captain Turtle to duty on the staff of the commanding officer, Artillery District of the Columbia, upon expiration of his present leave.

First Lieut. Robert E. Vose is transferred from the 126th Company to the 38th Company, and will join company to which transferred.

First Lieut. Willis C. Knight is transferred from the 38th Company to the 126th Company, and will join company to which transferred. (July 27, War D.)

The following enlisted men of the Coast Artillery Corps will be sent to the stations indicated for duty: Master Gun. Paul O. Kunow, Fort Monroe, Va., to Fort Stevens, Ore.; Master Gun. William E. Cooke, Fort Stevens, Ore., to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.; Master Gun. Arthur J. Pumphrey, Fort Monroe, Va., to Jackson Barracks, La.; Master Gun. Emil Klinger, Fort Monroe, Va., to Fort Dade, Fla., with permission to delay thirty days en route for his own convenience. (July 26, War D.)

The following officers will proceed, at the proper time, to Fort Constitution, N.H., for duty as assistant instructors during annual encampment and target practice of the Coast Artillery Reserves of New Hampshire, Sept. 6-13, 1912: Second Lieuts. Donald Armstrong and Levin H. Campbell, Jr., C.A.C. (July 29, E. Div.)

The following enlisted men, C.A.C., will be sent to the stations indicated for duty: Fireman Timothy Haley, Fort Strong, Mass., to Fort Crockett, Texas; Fireman John Costine, Fort Michie, N.Y., to Fort Strong, Mass.; Fireman Edward C. Mulder, Fort Warren, Mass., to Fort Stevens, Ore. (July 26, War D.)

The following enlisted men of the Coast Artillery Corps having completed the course of instruction for enlisted specialists at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., will be sent to the stations indicated: Firemen Clarence Condon to Fort Howard, Md.; Jesse W. Scoggins to Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Frank Conroy to Fort Michie, N.Y.; Dean W. Stultz to Fort Dade, Fla.; Arthur L. Myers and Charles Wilson to Fort Screven, Ga.; John Saylor and Edwin H. Kunkle to Fort Caswell, N.C.; and James J. Parks to Fort Warren, Mass. (July 26, War D.)

Par. 20, S.O. 171, War D., July 22, 1912, relating to Sergt. Major (J.G.) John A. Patterson and Rufus H. Morris, C.A.C., is revoked. (July 26, War D.)

The following sergeants major (junior grade), C.A.C., will be sent to the stations indicated for duty: Rufus H. Morris, Fort Dade, Fla., to Fort Washington, Md.; Charles D. Eskridge, Fort Washington, Md., to Fort Dade, Fla. (July 26, War D.)

Sergt. Major (J.G.) John L. McFatter, C.A.C., having completed the course of instruction at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., will be sent to Fort Casey, Wash., for duty, pending his appointment to the grade of electrician sergeant, second class. (July 29, War D.)

The following electrician sergeants, first class, C.A.C., will be sent to the stations indicated for duty: Lewis E. Hunt, Fort Sumter, S.C., to Fort Baker, Cal.; Frederick Bottcher, Fort Strong, Mass., to Fort Rosecrans, Cal.; Albert M. Cloud, Fort Du Pont, Del., to Fort Sumter, S.C. (July 29, War D.)

The following electrician sergeants, second class, C.A.C., having completed the course of instruction for enlisted specialists at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., will be sent to the stations indicated: Hans H. Hellermann to Fort Strong, Mass.; Anthony S. Onischick to Fort Du Pont, Del.; Frederick J. Doyle to Fort Hancock, N.J.; Manuel J. Aranda to Fort Morgan, Ala.; Edward C. Backhaus to Fort Moultrie, S.C.; Nicholas S. Marton to Fort Baker, Cal.; William H. Stevens to Fort Constitution, N.H.; Blon Lovejoy to Key West, Fla.; Lynn P. Vane to Fort McKimley, Maine. (July 29, War D.)

Electr. Sergt. 2d Class Edmond P. Hall, C.A.C., having completed the course of instruction for enlisted specialists at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., will be directed to report to the C.O. of that post for duty. (July 29, War D.)

Electr. Sergt. 2d Class Frederick T. Burns, C.A.C. (appointed from sergeant, 27th Co., C.A.C., with rank from July 19, 1912), now at Fort Monroe, Va., will be sent to Fort Morgan, Ala., for duty. (July 26, War D.)

Col. Thomas Ridgway, C.A.C., is relieved from the command of Fort Andrews, Mass., to take effect Sept. 1, 1912, and will then proceed to Fort Barrancas, Fla., and assume command of that post and of the Artillery District of Pensacola. (July 30, War D.)

Capt. John W. McKie, C.A.C., recently promoted from first lieutenant with rank from June 2, 1912, is assigned to the 3d Company. (July 30, War D.)

Capt. William H. Monroe, C.A.C., having completed the advanced course, is relieved from duty at the Coast Artillery School and upon the expiration of any leave granted him will proceed to comply with the requirements of Par. 32, S.O. 149, War D., June 25, 1912. (July 26, C.A.S.)

Leave for ten days, about July 23, 1912, is granted Capt. Harry L. Morse, C.A.C. (July 26, C.A.S.)

Major Samuel C. Vestal, C.A.C., Fort Worden, Wash., will proceed to Centralia, Wash., not later than July 19, 1912, for duty as umpire. (July 11, D. Columbia.)

Col. Charles J. Bailey, C.A.C., Fort Worden, Wash., will proceed about July 20, 1912, to Centralia, Wash., for duty as observer during the maneuver campaign. (July 11, D. Columbia.)

Leave for one month and ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Arthur G. Campbell, C.A.C., to take effect upon his relief from duty at Fort Monroe, Va. (July 31, War D.)

So much of Par. 39, S.O. 79, April 3, 1912, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Pierre V. Kieffer, C.A.C., is amended so as to relieve that officer from his present assignment and place him on the unassigned list, to take effect Dec. 31, 1912, and to order him to proceed at the proper time to Fort Monroe, Va., to take the regular course of instruction. (July 31, War D.)

The C.O., Fort Washington, Md., will send Sergt. Major (J.G.) Charles D. Eskridge, C.A.C., to Fort Dade, Fla., for duty. (July 27, E. Div.)

The C.O., Fort Totten, N.Y., will send Engr. George Nelson, C.A.C., to Fort Howard, Md., for duty. (July 29, E. Div.)

So much of Par. 6, S.O. 165, these headquarters, July 19, 1912, as directs Major Clint C. Hearn, C.A.C., to report at Governors Island, N.Y., Aug. 8, 1912, for duty in connection with the Connecticut maneuver campaign, is revoked. (July 29, E. Div.)

INFANTRY.

3D INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY KIRBY.

So much of Par. 6, S.O. 165, c.s., these headquarters, as directs Capt. John W. Barker, 3d Inf., to report at these headquarters on Aug. 8, 1912, for duty in connection with the Connecticut maneuver campaign, is revoked. (July 25, E. Div.)

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward E. McCammon, 3d Inf., upon his arrival in the United States. (July 27, War D.)

First Sergt. Michael Duran, Co. M, 3d Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 31, War D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM C. BUTTLER.

Second Lieut. Leonard H. Drennan, 4th Inf., will be relieved from duty at the camp of instruction near Alexandria, La., on Aug. 4, 1912, and will return to his proper station. (July 11, C. Div.)

Sick leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. John G. Thornell, 4th Inf. (July 31, War D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. CALVIN D. COWLES.

So much of Par. 12, S.O. 100, April 27, 1912, War D., as relieves Lieut. Col. Samson L. Faison, 5th Inf., from duty at Army War College, July 1, 1912, and directs him then to join his station, is amended so as to relieve Lieutenant Colonel Faison from duty in Washington, D.C., to take effect upon completion of his duties with maneuvers in Eastern Division and then to join his proper station. (July 27, War D.)

The Co. 5th U.S. Infantry, will upon arrival in the vicinity of Hawleyville, Conn., send five enlisted men to Danbury, Conn., with instructions to report there for duty to Capt. Milton A. Elliott, jr., Coms., U.S.A., in charge of the field bakery. (July 27, E. Div.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. LEA FEBIGER.

First Sergt. Francis Gavin, Co. K, 6th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 25, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Richard M. Blatchford, 6th Inf., is relieved from station at Jefferson City, Mo., and will proceed to Kansas City, Mo., in connection with his duties as inspector-instructor of the Militia of Missouri. (July 30, War D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. DANIEL CORNMAN.

The leave granted Chaplain James L. Griffes, 7th Inf., is extended one month and fifteen days. (July 15, C. Div.)

Sick leave for two months is granted Capt. Campbell E. Balcock, 7th Inf. (July 18, C. Div.)

Capt. William N. Hughes, jr., 7th Inf., will proceed to Kansas City, Mo., for duty as inspector-instructor with Co. A, Signal Corps, Organized Militia of Missouri, during its practice march beginning July 23. (July 16, C. Div.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Henry D. Chamberlin, 7th Cav., is extended twenty-six days. (July 31, War D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. F. TILLSON.

Battl'n. Sergt. Major Floyd C. Hecox, 8th Inf., now at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will be sent on the first available transport to Manila for duty. (July 25, War D.)

Leave for two months and fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Arthur J. Hanlon, 8th Inf., now on duty with the Provisional Regiment of Infantry at Camp Bruce E. McCoy, Wis., with the understanding that he join his regiment as directed in Par. 13, S.O. 155, c.s., War D. (July 18, C. Div.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Leave to and including Aug. 23, 1912, is granted 2d Lieut. James E. Chaney, 9th Inf. (July 20, D. Lakes.)

The leave granted Capt. William T. Merry, 9th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (July 30, War D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

Capt. Lawrence D. Cabell, 10th Inf., upon relief treatment Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., will report to Washington, D.C., and report to the Q.M.G. of the Army for conference on matters pertaining to the Q.M. Dept., Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone. (July 27, War D.)

Capt. Henry E. Eames, 10th Inf., is detailed for duty as inspector-instructor of the Militia of North Carolina, and upon the expiration of leave will proceed to Raleigh, N.C., for duty accordingly. (July 29, War D.)

Sergt. Albert Horn, Co. B, 10th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 25, War D.)

Capt. James B. Gowen, 10th Inf., upon the completion of his duty at Anniston, Ala., will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty pertaining to the Connecticut maneuver campaign. (July 31, War D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. WILLIAMS.

Leave for seven days, July 25, 1912, is granted Capt. Charles E. Morton, 11th Inf. (July 18, C. Div.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Capt. Alfred T. Smith, 12th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department, Aug. 31, vice Capt. Henry L. Kinnison, Q.M., who is relieved from detail in that department, to take effect Aug. 30, and is assigned to the 12th Infantry, Aug. 31, and will join that regiment. (July 29, War D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Leave for two months, about Aug. 5, 1912, is granted 2d Lieut. Chester A. Shepard, 13th Inf., with the understanding that he join his regiment as directed in Par. 13, S.O. 155, c.s., War D. (July 18, C. Div.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Boschen, 16th Inf., is extended one month. (July 30, War D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Col. Robert L. Bullard, 17th Inf., having reported at these headquarters, will proceed to Anniston, Ala., joint camp of instruction, for duty. (July 3, D.G.)

First Lieut. Clair B. Bennett, 17th Inf., Pullman, Wash., will proceed to Montezuma, Wash., and report not later than July 19, 1912, for duty as umpire during the maneuver campaign. (July 12, D. Columbia.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

Capt. Gideon H. Williams, 18th Inf., will proceed to the camp of the Organized Militia of North Dakota, to be held at Devils Lake, N.D., July 16 to 22, 1912, for duty as instructor. Upon conclusion of this camp Captain Williams will proceed to the camp of instruction near Sparta, Wis., for duty. (July 12, C. Div.)

First Lieut. John Randolph, 18th Inf., was on July 5 assigned to Co. G.

The resignation of 2d Lieut. Lewis V. Greer, 18th Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect Sept. 1, 1912. (July 30, War D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

Leave for two months, about July 8, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Fred W. Pitts, 19th Inf., Fort Meade. (July 8, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month, upon the completion of his duties at the camp of instruction, Alexandria, La., is granted Capt. J. Malcolm Graham, adjutant, 19th Inf., Fort Meade. (July 8, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month and nine days, about July 15, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Roderick Dew, 19th Inf., Fort Sheridan. (July 12, D. Lakes.)

Second Lieut. Spencer M. Smith, 19th Inf., to report July 19, 1912, to Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, Inf. at Columbus, Ohio, for temporary duty with the Militia of Ohio. Upon conclusion of this duty Lieutenant Smith will proceed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and accompany the 1st Infantry, Militia of Ohio, on a practice march from that city to Fort Ancient, Ohio. (July 17, C. Div.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.

Capt. Elmer W. Clark, 21st Inf., chief Q.M., maneuver campaign, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will proceed to Gate, Wash., for duty in connection with the maneuvers. (July 12, D. Columbia.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. James M. Hobson, jr., 21st Inf., is extended to Aug. 24, 1912. (July 25, War D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. D. A. FREDERICK.

Capt. William E. Hunt, 22d Inf., is detailed to fill a vacancy in the Q.M.D., Aug. 22, 1912, vice Capt. Frederick T. Arnold, Q.M., relieved, Aug. 21. (July 29, War D.)

First Lieut. Russell V. Venable, 22d Inf., recruiting officer, upon his relief from duty at Atlanta, Ga., will proceed to Fort Bismarck, N.Y., for duty. (July 25, War D.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Russell V. Venable,

22d Inf., recruiting officer, upon his relief from duty at Atlanta Ga. (July 29, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. George N. Bomford, 22d Inf., is, under exceptional circumstances, extended ten days. (July 12, D. V.)

First Lieut. Frederick C. Test, 22d Inf., will proceed to the maneuver camp, Pole Mountain, Wyo., for duty. (July 10, C. Div.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. E. F. GLENN.

Leave for one month, about Sept. 15, 1912, is granted Capt. Hugh A. Drum, 23d Inf. (July 27, War D.)

First Lieut. William C. Miller, 23d Inf., Corvallis, Ore., will proceed to Centralia, Wash., and report to the senior umpire, Blue Brigade, not later than July 19, for duty during maneuvers. (July 12, D. Columbia.)

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Henry J. Weeks, 23d Inf. (July 18, C. Div.)

Capt. Hugh A. Drum and 1st Lieut. Fred H. Turner, 23d Inf., will proceed to Camp Perry, Ohio, for duty as inspectors-instructors of the 5th and 9th Infantry, Organized Militia of Ohio, respectively, while in camp from July 21 to 31, 1912. (July 16, C. Div.)

So much of Par. 5, S.O. 102, c.s., these headquarters, as applied to Capt. Hugh A. Drum, 23d Inf., is revoked. (July 17, C. Div.)

Capt. Robert E. Grinstead, 23d Inf., from further duty at the camp of instruction, Springfield, Ill., to his proper station. (July 17, C. Div.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES A. BOOTH.

Leave for two months is granted Chaplain Francis B. Doherty, 26th Inf., Fort Brady. (July 19, D. Lakes.)

Capt. George H. Knox, 26th Inf., will proceed to Sparta, Wis., camp of instruction for duty. (July 15, C. Div.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. ROBERT N. GETTY.

Capt. Arthur W. Brown, 27th Inf., having reported, is assigned to duty as assistant to the judge advocate of the division. (July 17, C. Div.)

Sick leave for fourteen days is granted 2d Lieut. George D. Murphy, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill. (July 18, C. Div.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

Capt. William J. Lutz, 28th Inf., is relieved duty with Provisional Regiment of Infantry at Camp McCoy, Sparta, Wis., and will proceed to his proper station. (July 12, C. Div.)

Upon the conclusion of the leave granted him 1st Lieut. Edgar Z. Steever, 3d, 28th Inf., will proceed to the camp of instruction at Pole Mountain, Wyo., for duty. (July 10, C. Div.)

Second Lieut. Gilbert P. Strelinger, recently appointed from civil life, with rank from June 7, 1912, is assigned to the 28th Inf. He will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for a course of instruction for a period of three months, and then join his regiment. (July 31, War D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. GEORGE R. CECIL.

First Lieut. E. O. Saunders, 29th Inf., is announced as commissary, general headquarters, Connecticut maneuvers, Aug. 10-19. (July 24, E. Div.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Leave to and including Aug. 15, 1912, is granted Lieut. Col. Benjamin W. Atkinson, Inf. (July 29, War D.)

So much of Par. 6, S.O. 165, c.s., these headquarters, as directs 1st Lieut. John S. Upham, Inf., to report at Governors Island, N.Y., Aug. 8, 1912, for duty in connection with the Connecticut maneuver campaign, is revoked. Lieutenant Upham will proceed to the camp of instruction at Bolivar Heights, near Harpers Ferry, W.Va., and make the annual field inspection of the 2d Infantry, Militia D.C., Aug. 14-28, 1912. (July 24, E. Div.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Edward J. Moran, Inf., upon his relief from duty with the Militia of South Dakota. (July 29, War D.)

Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, Inf., and 2d Lieut. Spencer M. Smith, 19th Inf., will proceed to Fort Ancient, Ohio, for duty as inspectors-instructors of the 1st Infantry, Organized Militia of Ohio, during its camp from July 20 to 28, 1912. (July 16, C. Div.)

Par. 4, S.O. 169, c.s., these headquarters, detailing 1st Lieut. John S. Upham, Inf., for duty at the camp of instruction at Bolivar Heights, W.Va., Aug. 14-28, 1912, is revoked. (July 27, E. Div.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

First Lieut. Edward Parfit, P.S., having reported at these headquarters for duty, from sick in division hospital, will return to his proper station, Camp Walker, Mindanao. (April 18, D. Luzon.)

Second Lieut. L. J. Williams, P.S., now at Camp Treadwell, Panganga, will assume command of that post and the detachment of Philippine Scouts there stationed, relieving 2d Lieut. H. E. Pace, P.S. The latter will then join his company at its proper station. (May 15, D. Luzon.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are ordered to take effect this date: First Lieut. Benjamin B. McCroskey from the 30th Infantry to the 23d Infantry, 1st Lieut. Frederick J. Ostermann from the 23d Infantry to the 30th Infantry. Lieutenant McCroskey will be assigned to a company upon the expiration of his present leave. Lieutenant Ostermann will join the station to which he may be assigned. (July 30, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Major Douglas F. Duval, M.C., Major William Weigel, 23d Inf., Capt. William S. Faulkner, 23d Inf., 1st Lieut. Gerrit Van S. Quackenbush, 23d Inf., and 1st Lieut. George B. Lake, M.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Aug. 6, 1912, for the purpose of conducting the examination of applicants for commissions in Volunteer forces, to determine their qualifications for the command of troops in such Volunteer forces. (July 30, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. Lewis D. Greene, U.S.A., retired, is, at his own request, detailed as inspector-instructor with the 3d and 6th Infantry, Organized Militia of Illinois, while in camp at Sparta, Wis., July 15 to Aug. 1, 1912. (July 15, C. Div.)

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Sergt. Heinrich Jess, U.S.M.A. Detachment of Engineers, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 26, War D.)

MOUNTED SERVICE SCHOOL.

The following officers are detailed to enter the second-year class at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, and will report in person on Sept. 25, 1912, to the commanding officer thereof for duty accordingly: First Lieuts. Ben Lear, jr., 15th Cav., Charles L. Scott, 12th Cav., Berkeley T. Merchant, 13th Cav., 2d Lieut. John G. Quekemeyer, 5th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Hayden W. Wagner, 3d Cav. (July 30, War D.)

The following officers are detailed to enter the next class at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas., and will report in person on Sept. 25, 1912, thereof for duty accordingly: 2d Lieut. Jonathan M. Wainwright, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. Oscar A. McGee, 2d Cav.; John A. Barry, 2d Cav.; William R. Taylor, 3d Cav.; George E. Nelson, 3d Cav.; Charles W. Stewart, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Sloan Doak, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Stanley Koch, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. William W. Erwin, 9th Cav.; Paul C. Raborg, 9th Cav.; Edgar M. Whiting, 10th Cav.; Edwin R. Van Deusen, 10th Cav.; Richard H. Kimball, 11th Cav.; William D. Geary, 12th Cav.; William H. Garrison, jr., 12th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Frederick G. Turner, 13th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William W. West, jr., 13th Cav.; Capt. Ola W. Bell, 14th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Arthur G. Hixson, 14th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Victor S. Foster, 15th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Joseph Plasemeyer, jr., 15th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Harold S. Nay, 1st Field Art.; 1st Lieut. William H. Rucker, 2d Field Art.; 2d Lieut. Robert C. Gents, 3d Field Art.; 1st Lieut. Henry S. Kilbourne, jr., 4th Field Art.; William McCleave, 4th Field Art. and Telesphor G. Gottschalk, 5th Field Art. (July 31, War D.)

ENCAMPMENTS AND MANEUVERS.

A camp of instruction for officers of the Organized Militia of New Mexico will be held at Las Vegas, N.M., July 16 to 26, 1912. Capt. Arthur P. Watts, 18th Inf., is detailed as camp commander and senior instructor; 1st Lieut. George F. Roselle, jr., 22d Inf., is detailed as assistant. (July 12, C. Div.)

The following officers will report at Governors Island, N.Y., on Aug. 5, 1912, for duty as assistants to Major John D. L. Hartman, Q.M.D., chief Q.M., Blue Division, during the Connecticut maneuver campaign, Aug. 10-19, inclusive: Capt. John W. Barker, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Jacob H. Rudolph, 29th Inf. (July 25, E. Div.)

The following officers now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will proceed to the points designated, to arrive there not later than July 18, 1912, for duty in connection with the maneuver campaign:

To Centralia, Wash., Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus, Major Jere B. Clayton, M.C., Major Adrian S. Fleming, A.G.D., Capt. John E. Stephens, 2d Field Art., Walter C. Sweeney, 21st Inf., and William A. Covington, C.A.C.

To Montezuma, Wash., Capt. John J. Bradley, 14th Inf., and to Gate, Wash., 2d Lieut. F. L. Whitley, 1st Inf., aide-de-camp. (July 15, D. Columbia.)

The following officers are detailed for duty as umpires of the Sparta-Camp Douglas maneuver campaign, and will report for duty on July 20, 1912: Chief umpire, Major Carl Reichmann, General Staff; assistant, Capt. Edgar T. Collins, 6th Inf.

Blue, Major Edmund Wittenmyer, 27th Inf., Major William R. Dashiell, 27th Inf., Capt. Frank J. Morrow, 12th Inf., Abraham G. Lott, 6th Cav., Hanson B. Black, 2d Inf., Louis T. Boiesau, 6th Field Art., Earnest M. Reeve, 23d Inf., Willis P. Coleman, 4th Inf., Claude S. Fries, 27th Inf., William P. Screws, 19th Inf.

Red, Major Arthur Johnson, 19th Inf., Capt. John W. Frelong, 6th Cav., William J. Lutz, 28th Inf., Howard H. Hickok, 15th Cav., Charles E. Lloyd, 6th Field Art., Allen J. Greer, 16th Inf., 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Brown, 27th Inf., 1st Lieut. John P. Bubb, 4th Inf.

The following officers will proceed to Sparta, Wis., and report for duty on July 15, 1912: First Lieut. Robert Ma. Beck, Cav., 1st Lieut. Robert P. Harbold, 25th Inf., 1st Lieut. Calvin P. Titus, 14th Inf., 1st Lieut. Ralph Talbot, jr., 12th Cav. (July 10, C. Div.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps will report at Governors Island, N.Y., prepared for field duty at 10 a.m., Aug. 8, 1912, for instruction, and will proceed Aug. 9 to points in Connecticut, to be indicated later, for duty in connection with the Connecticut maneuver campaign, Aug. 10 to 19, inclusive: Majors William H. Wilson, Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, Basil H. Dutcher, Henry Page, Albert E. Truby, James R. Church, Samuel M. Waterhouse, M. A. W. Shockey, Paul C. Hutton, Gideon McD. Van Poole, Robert U. Patterson, James F. Hall, Capt. William L. Little, Philip W. Huntington, Edgar W. Miller, William R. Davis, Louis H. Hanson, William K. Bartlett, Arthur N. Tasker, Garfield L. McKinney. (July 24, E. Div.)

The following officers will proceed to Camp Bruce E. McCoy, Wis., for duty with Provisional Regiment of Infantry: Second Lieuts. Thomas M. R. Herron, 28th Inf., Medorem Crawford, jr., 27th Inf., Leopold J. H. Herwig, 28th Inf., and Samuel H. Houston, 28th Inf. (July 18, C. Div.)

Capt. Hugh A. Drum and 1st Lieut. Fred H. Turner, 23d Inf., will proceed to the places hereinafter specified for the purpose of acting as inspectors-instructors with the Militia of Ohio: Delaware, Ohio, 4th Infantry, Aug. 5 to 12; Camp Perry, Ohio, 2d Infantry, Aug. 13 to 20; 5th Infantry, Aug. 24 to 31. (July 17, C. Div.)

The following officers will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., reporting for field duty at 10 a.m. Aug. 8, 1912, for instruction, and Aug. 9 to points in Connecticut, to be indicated later, for duty in connection with the Connecticut maneuver campaign: Col. Adelbert Cronkhite, C.A.C., Major Amos B. Shattuck, 29th Inf., Major Joseph Wheeler, jr., and Major Edwin O. Sarritt, C.A.C. (July 27, E. Div.)

The one section of field bakery and the twelve enlisted men composing the detachment now at Anniston, Ala., and the four units and twelve men composing the detachment now at Mt. Gretna, Pa., will proceed to Derby, Conn., so as to arrive there not later than the morning of Aug. 6, 1912. Upon arrival there they will report to the chief commissary at that place. The five units of the field bakery at Washington Barracks, D.C., and seventeen students, in charge of Post Commissary Sergeant Long, will proceed to Danbury, Conn., reporting upon arrival to the chief commissary there for duty. (July 27, E. Div.)

TEST RIDE.

The test ride for field officers will be held in the vicinity of Gate, Wash., beginning July 30, 1912, under the supervision of the department commander. The following officers will participate, reporting at Gate, Wash., on July 29: Col. William H. Miller, A.Q.M.G., George S. Young, 21st Inf., and Lyman W. V. Kennon, 25th Inf., Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Clarke, M.C., Lieut. Col. Charles W. Penrose, 15th Inf., Majors Hugh J. Gallagher, Sub. Dept., James Canby, P.D., Arthur W. Yates, Q.M.D., E. F. McGlaughlin, 2d Field Art., James F. McIndoe, C.E., Abraham P. Buffington, 21st Inf., Jay J. Morrow, C.E., James B. Cavanaugh, C.E., Jere B. Clayton, M.C., E. R. Schreiner, M.C., Samuel E. Smiley, 21st Inf., Elmer A. Dean, M.C., Charles B. Marrow, M.C., Daniel J. Carr, S.C., James B. Hines, 1st Cav., A. S. Fleming, A.G.D., Ernest B. Gose, 25th Inf., Vernon A. Caldwell, 25th Inf., C. J. Bartlett, M.C., and Thomas G. Ashburn, P.D. (July 11, D. Columbia.)

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

From San Francisco, Cal.:

Transport.	Leave S.F.	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive Guam	Arrive Manila	Lay days at Manila
Logan	July 5	July 13	July 26	Aug. 1	14
Sherman	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 26	Sept. 1	14
Thomas	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 26	Oct. 2	19

From Manila to San Francisco:

Transport.	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive S.F.	Lay days at S.F.
Thomas	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 13	24
Logan	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 4	Sept. 13	23
Sherman	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 4	Oct. 13	24

General offices: 1086 North Point street.
 Docks: Foot of Laguna street.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.
 CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.
 DIX—Sailed from Seattle, Wash., for Manila, P.I., July 31.
 KILPATRICK—At Newport News, Va. (Out of commission.)
 LISCUM—In Philippine waters.
 LOGAN—Capt. J. V. Heidt, Q.M. Left San Francisco, Cal. for Manila July 5; left Guam July 27.
 MCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.
 MEADE—At Newport News, Va.
 SEWARD—At Manila.
 SHERIDAN—At San Francisco.
 SHERMAN—Capt. J. P. Spurr, Q.M. Leaves San Francisco, Cal. for Manila, P.I., Aug. 1912.
 SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.
 THOMAS—Capt. A. J. Macnab, Q.M. Left Manila for San Francisco July 15; left Nagasaki, Japan, July 21.
 WARREN—At Manila.
 WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.
 CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. Charles A. Dravo, Sig. Corps. At New York.
 JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. W. S. Barriger, Sig. Corps. At New York.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. H. O. Merriam, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Diego, Cal.
 MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Wade H. Carpenter, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.
 GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—Lieut. E. T. Weissel, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, P.I.
 GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Lieut. John O'Neil, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I.
 GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—Capt. Richard H. Jordan, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 136th Co., C.A.C. Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.
 GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Allen Kimberly, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.
 GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—Capt. John M. Dunn, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 135th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Constitution, N.H.
 GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD—Capt. A. Hasbrouck, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 120th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Hancock, N.J.

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A general order will shortly be issued by the War
Department putting into effect the new system of corre-
spondence through the Army. It is planned to institute
this new system within the continental limits of the
United States, Porto Rico, Panama and the Hawaiian
Territory on Sept. 1. It will go into effect in Alaska
and the Philippines on Oct. 1, 1912. Carbon copies
will be made in all offices which have a record system
under the terms of G.O. 92, 1903. Letters and endorse-
ments in these offices will be made on sheets of perforated
paper, the sections of which will be the same width
of standard record cards. As stated in previous articles
on this subject, the new system of correspondence will
greatly reduce the paper work of the Army. It will
also facilitate the handling of correspondence.**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1912.

WEAKNESS OF HAGUE TRIBUNALS SHOWN.The very point that was made in the ARMY AND
NAVY JOURNAL at the time the arbitration treaties be-
tween this country and England and France were first
brought forward, that there were certain questions which
could not be submitted to The Hague with any prospect
of getting a tribunal judgment unbiased by the interests
of the nations to which the members of the court might
belong, has just been raised in the United States Senate.
In the discussion of tolls on July 23 Senator Cummins,
of Iowa, argued that the question of tolls was not a
proper one for submission to The Hague court. "It
would not be possible to get a fair and unbiased court,"
he said. "I would as soon submit the case to Great
Britain itself."Thus, sooner than we had expected, has come the turn
of events to prove the correctness of our view of the
limitations of such courts as The Hague in the settling
of disputes in which one nation has put forward certain
claims that run counter to the interests of many or all
other nations. When President Taft presented these
treaties with such warm praise of their possibilities as
war eradicators it is scarcely likely that he foresaw that
within a twelve-month their value as a terminator of
war and a substitute for the ordinary procedure of diplo-
macy would be completely exploded. If there is one
thing that is certain at the present writing it is that
the general opinion of the people of the United States
is that to submit the question of imposing tolls upon
the shipping of our own country for the use of a water-
way built with our own money to a Hague tribunal is
not to be thought of in view of the fact that every other
country that is a party to The Hague court would be
manifestly benefited by our imposing of tolls on our
shipping.It has been the reasoning of the ARMY AND NAVY
JOURNAL from the beginning of the movement to substi-
tute Hague tribunals for the old-time methods of settling
disputes that the agitation would only tend to give to
our people a wrong sense of security and breed among
them the belief that military defenses are no longer, or
only decreasingly, required to protect our interests, and
that we could trustingly and safely confide them to the
judgment of representatives of other nations sitting in
adjudicatory solemnity in the imposing hall of The
Hague. Hardly has the ink become dry upon the much
heralded treaty with Great Britain when we find that
the arbitration it puts forth as a solution for such dis-
putes as that of the canal tolls is totally inadequate to
meet the situation and will not be accepted by that large
majority of the American people for whom Senator
Cummins spoke in the Senate.While, of course, it cannot definitely be estimated,
there can be little doubt that the influence of the Ameri-
can "anti-fortificationists" has had much to do with the
development of the idea in England that it has a right
to demand that we give no privileges to our shipping.
In the Senate we find Senator Percy, of Mississippi,
making the statement on July 23 that "the neutrality
of the canal had been guaranteed by the United States
in return for Great Britain's surrender of her protest
rights against its fortification." We did not know before
that Great Britain had ever claimed to have such rights,
or had ever entertained any ideas opposed to our fortify-
ing the waterway. The question was brought into the
arena of debate by the clamor of a coterie of peace
doctrinaires who thought the occasion a good one to get
some advertising for their "cause." We called attention
at the time of this uproar against fortifications that the
nations of Europe were "sitting tight" and saying
nothing, and that our citizens alone were making appeals
to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as an interdiction of canal
defenses. Although Great Britain never made any pro-
test against fortifying, and we dare say never thought
of doing so, the noise of the peace doctors has created
the impression even in the Senate of the United States
that England waived a great and important right in
permitting the fortifying of the canal.As if in mockery of the efforts of a few dreamers to
change human nature by legislative enactment, this con-
trovery with Great Britain has arisen in the hundredth
year since our last war against England was declared,
the close of which in 1815 there has been of late so much
talk of celebrating with elaborate and appropriate cere-
monies. We have been told so often recently that there
could never again be a question between the two coun-
tries that could not be settled by the decision of an
"impartial tribunal" that Mr. Carnegie and others of
his school must be surprised and pained to note with
what suddenness may develop a problem that puts com-
pletely at naught the tender philosophy of anti-militarists.
Tribunals such as The Hague will be of value for settling
all questions between nations only when their im-
partiality can be established beyond all doubt. Just as
long as any doubt exists as to their lack of bias, just
so long will nations refuse to submit to them questions
such as that of canal tolls that may put one nation at

the mercy of the others. The day when such impartiality can be established to the satisfaction of all nations seems to be very far off indeed.

OUR TROUBLES WITH MEXICO.

There is not the least doubt that the revolutionary leaders in Mexico are attempting to create a condition which will force the United States to intervene. This is denied by the higher ranking officers in the rebel army, but those of a lower rank are talking of it openly, according to the reports received by the State Department. It is only natural that the rebels should desire intervention. As fast as they are captured the lower ranking officers in the rebel army will be shot by the federal authorities. This has been the history of most of the revolutions in Mexico. The only safety for the revolutionists will be through the control of the country by the U.S. Government. It is said that the policy of the United States in dealing with Cuba has done much to create a sentiment in Mexico for intervention on the part of the United States. Mexicans who favor intervention are declaring that this Government would not remain in possession of their country, but after establishing peace would withdraw.

President Taft, as he indicated in his speech of acceptance, is doing all that he can to avoid intervention. He is willing to go as far as possible without exciting popular indignation in this country in his effort to deal with the Mexican situation without resorting to arms. The Democratic leaders, of course, do not want to see a war with Mexico before this fall's election, as it would assure the re-election of President Taft. The President realizes this, but he is not willing to sacrifice human life to further his political ambition. Neither should he permit his fear that he may be considered as doing this to influence him against action required to maintain the dignity of the Republic and the security of its citizens.

Many thousand Americans have been hurried to their graves because a morbid civilian dread of hurting somebody has prevented decided action in cases where sentiment was out of place or was wholly misdirected. The prompt and positive assertion of our rights is the surest guarantee of peace. Nothing is to be gained by temporizing with warlike conditions. It is to be doubted whether we should have had any civil war if we had had in the White House in 1860-61 instead of that "Old Public Functionary," the timid and compromising Buchanan, a man who would have dealt with threats of disunion as did Andrew Jackson in his time. A grave responsibility undoubtedly rests upon the President, but it will not be lessened by the application to the case of the theories of the Carnegie school, who believe that the disturbance of Wall Street values is the greatest calamity that can afflict a country and that death in battle is of all fates the most to be dreaded; being blown up or worked to death in a mine, numbered among the 100,000 annually killed or wounded on our railroads, run over by an automobile or otherwise disposed of as a victim of the ceaseless activities of civil life being in all cases to be preferred.

Col. E. Z. Steever, 4th U.S. Cav., commanding the troops at El Paso, sent to the War Department on July 29 a confirmation of the statement by General Salazar that the Mexican rebels were deliberately planning to force intervention by the United States, but the report contained the qualification that Salazar did not represent General Orozco, who still was decidedly opposed to any interference by Americans or other foreigners.

A boundary dispute between the United States and Mexico of nearly twenty years standing is near settlement. The Mexican Ambassador and the State Department on July 27 reached an agreement to close the controversy regarding the ownership of the Chamizal tract of about 550 acres, forming part of the city of El Paso, Texas, on the basis of the purchase of the land from Mexico by the United States. The tract is worth about \$1,000,000. In 1894 Mexico first submitted a claim to this tract on the basis of its separation from Mexico by a change in the channel of the Rio Grande. Boundary commissions failed to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion and finally Mexico decided to adjust the matter by direct negotiations with the Washington Government.

AMENDMENT OF ENLISTMENT LAWS.

The draft of necessary changes in the Navy Regulations has been prepared in the Navy Department, ready upon the passage of the Naval Appropriation bill to put into effect those of the provisions which relate to enlistments. As agreed upon in conference, the principal new feature permits a four-year enlistment to be so extended that a man may serve five, six, seven or eight years continuously in one unbroken term of service. By regulations these extensions are restricted so that only desirable men will be allowed to receive them. During the extension of an enlistment the pay and allowances will be the same as those of a re-enlisted man; thus, if a man has extended his term for one year, making his whole term five years instead of four, he will receive the same monthly pay and allowances during the fifth year as if he had been discharged at the end of the fourth year and had immediately re-enlisted for four years. If he had extended his enlistment for two, or three, or four years his pay and allowances for all those years would be the same as in the fifth year. Upon discharge at the end of five, six, seven or eight years he is entitled to the same rights, privileges and benefits as a man discharged at the end of four years.

A proviso authorizes the honorable discharge gratuity

to a man who has extended his enlistment for four years, the intention being that such a man's status shall be just the same as that of one discharged and re-enlisted next day. A man will be able to extend his enlistment more than once; for instance, he may enlist for four years, extend his enlistment one year, and extend it a second time three more years, making a total extension of four years. After the first four years he would draw increased pay and allowances, the same as for re-enlisted service, but would get no gratuity; but as soon as he had agreed to extend his service the second time, aggregating four years, and had completed the original four years, he would then become entitled to the four months' pay gratuity, provided that his record up to that time has entitled him to honorable discharge; thus, the extended enlistment man would be on the same footing as a re-enlisted man in all respects, except in not receiving any gratuity unless he agreed to a four-year extension.

Other provisos put a four-year extension on the same basis for continuous service benefits as a four-year re-enlistment. Here a decided distinction is made in favor of the man who extends his enlistment in the aggregate four years over the man who extends it only one, two or three years. Thus, in a continuous term of seven years a man would receive during the fifth, sixth and seventh years the same pay as a man serving a continuous term of eight years; but on re-enlisting within four months the seven-year man would receive pay and allowances the same as in his seventh year; that is, the pay and allowances of a first re-enlistment, whereas the man who had served eight continuous years would receive, on re-enlisting, the pay and allowances of a second re-enlistment.

The bill further authorizes the discharge of a short-time man three months or less in advance of the expiration of his enlistment without depriving him of any of the benefits (mileage or transportation, honorable discharge gratuity, increased pay on re-enlistment, etc.) incident to completing his full term. The main purpose of this is to obviate the transfer of short-time men to a receiving ship to await discharge.

THE REORGANIZATION PLAN.

The review of the reorganization plans proposed by the General Staff having been completed in the conference of the Secretary of War, bureau chiefs and officers stationed at the War Department, preparations are now being made for the publication of the plans to the Service. With some minor changes all of the plan as proposed by the General Staff has been approved by the Secretary of War with the exception of Chapter 9, referring to the organization of the War Department. When this chapter was reached the committee of the General Staff which had it in charge announced frankly that it had not given it full consideration. So much time had been taken up with the other features of the reorganization scheme that Chapter 9 had been put together hurriedly and the General Staff was willing to have it set aside until a more thorough investigation of this subject could be conducted. This feature of the reorganization plan will be submitted to a subsequent conference.

The adoption of the reorganization plan does not indicate that the War Department will go to Congress with an extensive legislative plan. It will simply ask that Congress shall so shape its new legislation as to fit into the reorganization plan which is now regarded as the established policy of the Department. By this system it is thought that piece-meal legislation can be avoided, and all new legislation directed along general lines which will gradually reorganize the Army. The bureau chiefs, when they ask for new legislation, will be expected to shape it along lines outlined in the reorganization plan.

But much of the reorganization can be carried out without new legislation. Amendments to the regulations and general orders will be gradually put into effect along lines recommended in the plan. No sweeping changes will be attempted without the fullest consideration by the Secretary of War, the General Staff, and the bureau chiefs. The policy that the Secretary of War intends to pursue will result in the reorganization of the Army according to the plans adopted only after a number of years. The Secretary believes that an effort to put all of the proposals of the General Staff into effect at once might create so much confusion that it would actually discredit the reorganization plans.

It is generally recognized that the task of reorganizing the administration of the Army is one that cannot be accomplished immediately even if the Secretary were disposed to attempt it. It is planned gradually to substitute brigades for the existing departments. Divisions will be the only territorial features of the organization of the Army. In these all the work of handling the supplies and recruiting will be done without regard to stations. By degrees the brigade having no territorial boundaries will take the place of the department. The brigade will consist of three regiments stationed as near as possible within marching distance of the headquarters of the commander.

The brigade post idea will be abandoned. Not that existing brigade posts will be abolished, but no effort will be made to concentrate the troops at them. Brigades will be tactical organizations and mobile in their nature so that a brigade can be sent to war or moved on to the Mexican border without changing their organization. Except for maneuvers no attempt will be made to concentrate a brigade. During most of the year the colonels will be depended upon to handle the troops. Under the reorganization plans emphasis is placed upon regimental units.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Army Appropriation bill was reported in the Senate Aug. 2, and judging from the present progress of business in the Senate the bill will come up for consideration on Aug. 5 or 6, as it is to have the right of way after the Post-Office bill, which it is thought that the Senate will dispose of on Aug. 3. The Senate leaders who have been largely responsible for the long session are now showing an earnest desire for an early adjournment. Unless new complications arise in the legislative program, Congress will adjourn by Aug. 15.

The only change in the bill from the form in which it was reported out formerly by the Senate Committee and published on page 980, our issue of April 6, is in the proviso regarding detached service of officers, which is now made to read: "Provided, That hereafter in time of peace no officer of the line shall be detached nor permitted to remain detached from his regiment or corps who has not served for at least two years of the preceding period of six years prior to such detachment with the regiment or regiments of Cavalry, Field Artillery or Infantry, or with the organizations of the Coast Artillery Corps, to which he shall have been assigned by the War Department; but this shall not apply to officers detailed in the Ordnance Department, the Bureau of Insular Affairs, as authorized by the Acts of Congress approved June 25, 1906, and March 23, 1910, or to any officer on duty in connection with the construction of the Panama Canal, until the same shall have been formally detached as a student at a service school; and, in the discretion of the President up to the first day of January, 1914, it shall not apply to any officer on duty with the Philippine Constabulary, and hereafter no officer below the rank of major shall be detailed as chief or as assistant chief of the Philippine Constabulary, and no other officer shall hereafter be assigned to duty therewith except as specifically provided for by law."

With the expectation that Congress will be ready to adjourn on Aug. 15 or before, the House and Senate on Aug. 1 passed a resolution extending the current appropriation fifteen days. If this program is carried out the enlisted men of the Army who have not received their June pay will receive it when they are paid for July. Owing to the failure of Congress to pass the General Deficiency bill part of the Army did not receive its June pay. The officers were paid, and the enlisted men in the Philippines and some of the troops stationed near Washington received their pay for June. On account of a deficiency of \$1,800,000 there were no funds to pay the balance of the enlisted men of the Army. The officers were paid first because they could not draw rations or clothing. The money available was sent to the Philippines, as it was thought possible that Congress might pass the General Deficiency bill before this, and thus make available funds for the balance of the Army's June pay roll before it was too late to pay the Army in the States this month. The General Deficiency bill is invariably the last measure passed by Congress, and the delay in its passage is seriously embarrassing the Pay Department. It has created a confusion in the accounts of the department which will be straightened out with considerable difficulty.

It will be impossible to fortify the Panama Canal by the time it is to be opened. The delay of Congress in adopting a plan for the fortification of the great waterway has kept back the work of building the new guns and they will not be completed in time to install them before the canal opens. Although the Ordnance Department of the Army is pushing the work on the plans for the carriage of the 16-inch gun, it will be two years before the War Department will be ready to ship it to the Canal Zone. Within six months the Ordnance Department expects to be able to send a 14-inch gun and some of the smaller guns to the Canal Zone. It will be a year before any of them are installed. This delay in the fortification of the Canal is a dangerous policy. No large concern will wait a year or two after it has erected a large building before placing insurance on it. The fortification of the canal is more to the country than insurance to the building of a private concern. Without fortifications the canal is not only placed at the mercy of an enemy in the event of war, but a condition is created which might force this country to accept peace terms under humiliating conditions. Of course there does not seem to be an immediate prospect of war, but a well managed corporation does not wait until its building is on fire before providing protection for it.

It was expected that the House would take action on the conference report on the naval bill on Thursday, but so much time was occupied by members in attending the notification ceremonies at the White House that consideration of the report was postponed. Meanwhile the campaign of Representatives Sulzer, of New York, Curley, of Massachusetts, and other leaders of the two-battleship forces, was successfully pressed among the Democrats. The leaders in this movement are greatly pleased over the result of the warnings that have come to the Democratic side from their constituencies on the naval increase issue. The one-battleship fight has been won, the leaders having all swung into line, and the stronger Navy advocates are now pressing their fight for two battleships. It was decided on Aug. 2 to hold another Democratic caucus on the naval program on Tuesday, Aug. 6. Representative Sulzer, who is leading the fight for a larger Navy, declared that one battleship is assured and that there are good prospects for two.

THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

The Senate on July 30 accepted the House amendment of S.J. Res. 127, which in its new form authorizes the Secretary of War to "expend not to exceed \$20,000 out of any unexpended balance of the money appropriated for the Mississippi flood sufferers May 9, 1912, to supply necessary tents, together with temporary rations, for the care and relief of American citizens who have no other means of obtaining shelter and food and have been compelled to remove and are yet removing from the threatened danger in the Republic of Mexico, and who are seeking refuge in El Paso, Texas, and adjacent portions of the United States."

The Pension Appropriation bill conferees have been unable to agree on the Senate amendments restoring to the bill a provision for the continuance of the eighteen agencies and rent of the New York agency, as provided for in existing law. The other amendments of the Senate are agreed to, with the exception that the House reduces the amount added to the bill by the Senate from \$12,500,000 to \$12,000,000.

The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 24026) to incorporate the Naval History Society, recommend that it pass. The report of the House Committee on the Library is adopted by the Senate Committee.

Favorable report was made in the Senate July 27 on H.R. 13566, which provides "That the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy be, and they are hereby, authorized and required to issue certificates of discharge or orders of acceptance of resignation, upon application and proof of identity, in the true name of such persons as enlisted or served under assumed names, while minors or otherwise, in the Army or Navy during any war between the United States and any other nation or people and were honorably discharged therefrom. Applications for said certificates of discharge or amended orders of resignation may be made by or on behalf of persons entitled to them, but no such certificate or order shall be issued where a name was assumed to cover a crime or to avoid its consequence."

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to which was referred the bill (S. 5494) to provide for a site for the erection of a building to be known as the George Washington Memorial Building, to serve as a gathering place and headquarters of patriotic, scientific, medical and other organizations interested in promoting the welfare of the American people, report the bill, with amendments, as follows: Strike out the five clauses constituting the preamble which set forth the purposes of the bill and the reasons for its passage. On page 3, line 21, strike out the period after the word "purpose," insert a comma, and add the words "Provided, That the actual construction of said building shall not be undertaken until the sum of two million dollars shall have been subscribed and paid into the treasury of the George Washington Memorial Association; And provided further, That the erection of said George Washington Memorial Building be begun within a period of two years from and after the passage of this act, which act shall be null and void should the George Washington Memorial Association fail to comply with the provisions of said act which are conditions precedent to the authorization herein granted."

In the House July 30 a favorable report was made on S.J. Res. 99 without amendment, authorizing the President to reassemble the court-martial which on Aug. 16, 1911, tried Ralph I. Sasse, Ellicott H. Freeland, Tattall D. Simkins and James D. Christian, cadets of the Corps of Cadets of the U.S. Military Academy, and sentenced them to dismissal.

The House Naval Committee, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 25715) providing that the pay of officers of the Navy shall commence from the date they take rank, reports the same favorably, saying: "This bill was included in identically the same language by the House Committee on Naval Affairs in the Naval Appropriation bill of this session, but was stricken out in the House on a point of order as new legislation. It was reinserted in the Naval Appropriation bill by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs upon the request of the Secretary of the Navy and again stricken out on a similar point of order when the Appropriation bill was before the Senate. Under existing laws all officers in the Navy promoted in course to fill vacancies receive the pay of the advanced grade from the date they take rank, as stated in their commissions, under the Act of June 22, 1874 (18 Stat. L., 191), as follows: 'That on and after the passage of this act any officer of the Navy who may be promoted in course to fill a vacancy in the next higher grade shall be entitled to the pay of the grade to which promoted from the date he takes rank therein, if it be subsequent to the vacancy he is appointed to fill.' Consequently the only officers now in the Navy who do not receive the pay of their grade from the time they take rank as stated in their commissions are the youngest officers who are appointed to the lowest grade, and consequently not promoted in course to fill vacancies. These officers are assistant paymasters, assistant naval constructors, assistant civil engineers, ensigns and chief warrant officers, as to all of whom the Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that they are not entitled to the pay of their grade until confirmed by the Senate. The Court of Claims has overruled the Comptroller in the cases of chief warrant officers and assistant paymasters, so that the officers who are now the only ones in the Navy who do not receive the pay of their grade from the date they first take rank as stated in their commissions, which is the date when they begin to perform the duties of their office, are the ensigns, assistant naval constructors and assistant civil engineers. Your committee believes that it is only equitable that these young officers should receive the pay of their grade from the time they begin to perform the duties of their office, and from the time they take rank as evidenced by their commissions."

The Acting Secretary of War has submitted an estimate of appropriation in the sum of \$4,500 for the payment of mileage to officers and contract surgeons traveling under orders of the War Department in connection with the relief of sufferers from floods in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys.

A patriotic project designed to typify the union between the North and the South is proposed in a bill (H.R. 26062) offered in the House July 31 by Representative Pou, of North Carolina. The bill would create a commission to prepare plans for a statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee. This statue, if erected, is to be connected by a giant Lincoln memorial arch with the statue of General Grant now about completed in Washington, D.C. A small appropriation is provided for the expenses of the commission. The commission would be composed of the Secretary of War, Gen. Bennett H. Young, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, and

Gen. Harvey M. Trimble, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. An appropriation of \$1,000,000 is made in the bill for the Lincoln arch. This is to join the base of the Lee statue on the one side with the base of the Grant statue on the other. The Grant statue is now located at the west entrance to the Capitol grounds, and it is proposed that a site opposite it on Pennsylvania avenue be purchased for the Lee statue.

REPORT ON MILITIA PAY BILL.

Mr. Pepper from the House Committee on Military Affairs has submitted a report on the Militia pay bill, Sections 1 and 2 are the same as in the War Department bill published May 18, page 1183, with this amendment: "Commissioned officers of the Organized Militia is changed to read: *Commissioned officers on the active list belonging to organizations of the Organized Militia participating in the apportionment of the annual appropriations provided by Section 1661, Rev. Stat., as amended.*" Section 3 provides for the disbursement of the money through the Pay Department of the Army. The other sections are as follows:

Sec. 4. That no money appropriated under the provisions of this act shall be paid to any person not on the active list, nor to any person over sixty-four years of age, nor to any person who fails to qualify as to fitness for military service, under such regulations as the Secretary of War, after conference with the National Militia Board, shall prescribe, and who has not voluntarily, in addition to his oath as a member of the Organized Militia, also agreed to render military service to the United States as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 5. That the President, with the consent of Congress, in time of war or when war is imminent, or in other grave emergency, requiring the use of troops in excess of the Regular Army beyond the limits of the United States, may by order transfer to the Army of the United States any portion of the Organized Militia receiving, or entitled to receive, the benefits of this act, to serve therein for the remainder of their respective terms of enlistment or commission, unless sooner released by order of the President, and any Organized Militia so transferred shall from the date specified in the order of such transfer become for the time being a part of the Army of the United States and subject to the same laws in so far as the same may be applicable to them during their service under such transfer, excluding the retirement laws, and be entitled to the same pay, emoluments, and allowances as officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army of the same grade and the same prior service, and shall be available for any duty for which the Regular Army or Volunteer Army may be employed: Provided, That any member of the Organized Militia who, having agreed to render military service to the United States under the provisions of this act, neglects or refuses to present himself for service when so transferred shall be subject to trial therefor by a duly constituted court-martial under such regulations as the President may prescribe: Provided further, That when, in the discretion of the President, the necessity for their further use no longer exists, he shall release said organizations and the members thereof from liability to render further service under said order of transfer, and said organizations and the members thereof, when so released, shall cease to be a part of the Army of the United States: Provided further, That before the discharge of such organizations from the service of the United States there shall be a physical examination of each member of such organizations by the medical officers of the Army and a record thereof kept in the War Department.

Sec. 6. That whenever organizations are called into the service of the United States under existing law or are transferred to the Army of the United States under the provisions of this act those organizations only must be taken into such service or transferred to such Army which have already received compensation under the provisions of this act; in addition thereto such other organizations as have become entitled to receive compensation hereunder between the time of the last semi-annual disbursement and the time when such call or transfer is made. Organizations which, at the date when called into the service of the United States or transferred to the Army of the United States, are, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, organized so far as practicable as prescribed by law and regulations for like organizations, as the quota of each state, territory, or the District of Columbia or major fraction thereof may require, including all regimental, brigade, and division staff commanders authorized by law and regulations for the corresponding units of the Regular Army or specially authorized by laws for the Organized Militia.

Sec. 7. That when the Organized Militia is called into the service of the United States or by transfer, as hereinafter provided, becomes a part of the Army of the United States, and is employed in conjunction with the Regular or Volunteer forces of the United States, and military operations require the presence of two or more officers of the same grade in the same field, department, or command, or of organizations thereof, the President may assign the command of the forces of such field, department, or command, or of organizations thereof, without regard to seniority of rank in the same grade: Provided, That in the absence of such assignment by the President officers of the same grade shall rank and have precedence in the following order, without regard to date or rank or commission as between officers of different classes, namely: First, officers of the Regular Army and officers of the Marine Corps detached for service with the Army by order of the President; second, officers of the Organized Militia transferred to the Army of the United States or called into the service of the United States; third, officers of the Volunteer forces: Provided further, That officers of the Regular Army holding commissions in the Organized Militia in the service of the United States, or in organizations transferred to the Army of the United States as herein before provided, or in the Volunteer forces, shall rank and have precedence under said commission as if they were commissions in the Regular Army, but the rank of officers of the Regular Army under their commissions in the Organized Militia shall not, for the purpose of this section, be held to antedate their formal entry into the service of the United States under said commissions.

Sec. 8. That all expenses necessary to the enforcement of this act, including the actual and necessary expense of travel of officers of the Army when traveling on duty pursuant to orders issued by the Governors of the several states and territories or the commanding general of the Organized Militia of the District of Columbia, shall be payable out of any appropriation made to carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 9. That the Secretary of War shall cause to be annually estimated the amount necessary for carrying out the provisions in this act, and no money shall be expended hereunder except as shall from time to time be appropriated: Provided, That this act shall take effect July 1, 1913.

The annual pay provided is as follows: Colonel, \$200; lieutenant colonel, \$175; major, \$150; major, Medical Corps, \$500; chaplain, \$120; captain, inspector small-arms practice, \$240; aids, captain \$120, first lieutenant \$100; captain, line, and doctor commanding ambulance company, \$360; captains, regimental adjutant and quartermaster and adjutant independent battalion Field Artillery, \$360; regimental commissary and medical officer with troops, \$240; first lieutenant, adjutant independent battalion or squadron Coast Artillery district, \$300; all other first lieutenants except aids, \$200; second lieutenants, line, \$170; quartermasters, independent battalions or squadrons, Coast Artillery district, \$255; veterinarians, \$170.

Enlisted men—Corps, regiment, battalion—Master signal electrician, master electrician, C.A., \$225; engineer, C.A., \$195; battalion sergeant major, Q.M. sergeants, engineers, regimental sergeant major, Q.M. sergeant, commissary sergeant, F.A., Cav., Inf., senior

sergeant major, C.A., first class electrician sergeant, C.A., \$135; battalion sergeant major, F.A., Inf., squadron sergeant major, Cav., battalion quartermaster sergeant, F.A., junior sergeant major, C.A., master gunner, C.A., \$120; second class electrician sergeant, C.A., color sergeant, F.A., Cav., Inf., \$108; firemen, C.A., \$90.

Battery, troop, company—Sergeant, first class, Sig. Corps, first sergeant, F.A., Cav., Inf., Engrs., \$135; sergeant, Engrs., Ord., Sig. Corps, quartermaster sergeant, Engrs., \$108; sergeant, Art., Cav., Inf., quartermaster sergeant, Art., Cav., Inf., stable sergeant, F.A., cook, Art., Cav., Inf., Engrs., Sig. Corps, horseshoer, Cav., F.A., \$90; corporal, Engrs., Ord., Sig. Corps, mechanic, C.A., chief mechanic, F.A., \$72; corporal, Art., Cav., Inf., artificer, Inf., mechanic, F.A., farrier, saddler, wagoner, Cav., \$63; private, first class, Engrs., Ord., Signal Corps, \$54; trumpeter, Cav., musician, Art., Inf., Engrs., private, Art., Cav., Inf., Signal Corps, private, second class, Engrs., Ord., \$45.

Bands, Art., Cav., Inf., Engrs.—Chief musician, \$225; chief trumpeter, Art., Cav., principal musician, \$120; sergeant, drum major, \$108; cook, corporal, \$90; private, \$72.

Post non-commissioned staff—Ordnance sergeant, commissary sergeant, quartermaster sergeant, \$135.

Hospital Corps—Sergeant, first class, \$150; sergeant, acting cook, \$90; corporal, \$72; private, first class, \$54; private, \$45.

In their report the committee say: "Many difficult problems were encountered in working out the final draft of the measure. The question raised by the Secretary of War as to whether or not under existing law the National Guard could be used outside the limits of the United States had to be met. The opinion of the Attorney General upon that question will be found in another part of this report, and deserves careful attention. The bill in its present form meets that question squarely, and in the opinion of the committee solves satisfactorily a very difficult statutory and constitutional problem."

"In fixing the rate of pay for the various grades of officers and men, considerable difficulty was encountered. Conditions in the Guard differ very widely in different sections of the country. For instance, the work of a major with his command located entirely within a city is entirely different from the work of a major where his command is made up of companies located in different towns. The committee has attempted to fix the rate of pay upon as near an equitable basis as possible. No doubt many instances of apparent inequitable ratings will develop. It is impossible, however, in writing a general law to avoid this."

"It is clear that the stress of war must fall upon the citizen who in time of peace devotes himself to the ordinary vocations of life. This is inevitable in a nation founded upon the principles of perfect political freedom. The perpetuity of our institutions and the maintenance of our principles properly fall upon those who enjoy the blessings of them. The important question therefore arises, how shall we prepare these citizens to meet the emergencies which any day may bring forth? If the citizen soldier is to be used in war service he must be trained or else we must face the frightful loss of life due to imperfect training in the early stages of war. Economy as well as humanity, therefore, demands that this training should be accomplished in time of peace."

"The National Guard has been slowly but surely advancing to a higher degree of efficiency. In reaching and maintaining this efficiency a much greater amount of time and energy is demanded of National Guardsmen than they can well afford to give. The advanced science of war and the complexity of weapons require much greater training than heretofore."

"The National Government has already done much for these organizations in supplying arms, clothing and equipment, but up to the present time it has done nothing to provide an individual reward or compensation. The best military students believe that this is the next step which the National Government should take in the development of the citizen soldier. With such compensation, there is no doubt that the National Guard can be made an efficient organization for war service."

"The value of the National Guard does not rest alone upon the fact that it is an efficient military force for war service. It is also a great educational institution. No one who understands the training can fail to come to the conclusion that the discipline required, the development of intelligence, the precise and orderly performance of duties, the development of physical health and endurance, makes a better class of citizens. The Emperor of Germany has recently attributed the present commercial prosperity of Germany to the influence of the military training required of all able-bodied young men."

"The splendid devotion to duty, the sacrifices and loyalty of these thousands of young men are object lessons to every citizen. This country should certainly feel proud of them and stand ready to support them in every way possible. Their success will depend, as almost everything depends, upon the good-will of the people at large."

"No other institution is doing so much to develop the patriotism of the country. The influence of the National Guardsman reaches out into every walk of life and into every community. It is a heaven which raises the average patriotism of our citizens. It is a military school which is preparing thousands of young men for the defense of their country. These men will rally to the colors whenever the safety of our country and its institutions require it."

"The personnel of a few of the organizations of the National Guard are men of means, who go into the Service for the love of it, and they can well afford the time required, and the expense involved is of no consequence to them. But the great majority of the officers and men who compose the National Guard are now giving up their summer vacation to attend camp. Attendance at drills and target practice often involves car fare or being absent from home for a meal, the expense of which must generally be met by the soldier."

"It is a matter of history that we postponed our war with Spain to further our preparations for war, but this will not be possible if we are attacked. The orderly transition of the National Guard from the service of the state to the service of the United States in the event of war or other emergency is one of the most important objects of this bill. As a volunteer force cannot be organized without the express approval of Congress, so it is provided in this bill that the organizations of the National Guard can only be transferred to the Army of the United States and thus become available for general military purposes except by express authorization of Congress."

The following is an estimate showing the pay which each state would receive if their organizations were kept recruited up to the minimum and provided that no man lost pay due to non-attendance at drill or other duty: Alabama, \$181,155; Arizona, \$52,500; Arkansas, \$104,538; California, \$253,553; Colorado, \$139,691; Connecticut, \$203,008; Delaware, \$38,128; District of Columbia, \$135,182; Florida, \$102,214; Georgia, \$241,939; Hawaii, \$42,836; Idaho, \$54,395; Illinois, \$522,128; In-

tena, \$198,574; Iowa, \$218,151; Kansas, \$124,160; Kentucky, \$145,414; Louisiana, \$145,014; Maine, \$111,025; Maryland, \$175,670; Massachusetts, \$411,795; Michigan, \$194,506; Minnesota, \$195,269; Mississippi, \$165,615; Missouri, \$290,678; Montana, \$46,689; Nebraska, \$108,733; New Hampshire, \$90,381; New Jersey, \$308,459; New Mexico, \$60,503; New York, \$1,082,468; North Carolina, \$196,529; North Dakota, \$54,395; Ohio, \$526,881; Oklahoma, \$63,403; Oregon, \$96,563; Pennsylvania, \$747,447; Rhode Island, \$106,349; South Carolina, \$180,663; South Dakota, \$70,832; Tennessee, \$133,915; Texas, \$194,791; Utah, \$36,205; Vermont, \$68,162; Virginia, \$180,703; Washington, \$93,329; West Virginia, \$95,255; Wisconsin, \$190,541; Wyoming, \$54,395; total, \$9,234,729.

GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

The General Deficiency Appropriation bill, reported in the House July 25, contains the following Service items:

War Department.—To reimburse the state of Texas the amount expended for the increased force of rangers required for policing and patrolling the international boundary along the Rio Grande during the months of October, November, and December, 1911, and January, 1912, \$9,639.41.

The unexpended balance, not exceeding \$1,369.42, of the amount appropriated in the Act approved March 3, 1909, for the purchase and development of wireless telephone apparatus, are, for the purposes heretofore appropriated, made available during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.

Military Establishment.—For subsistence of the Army: difference in cost of 30,121,068 garrison rations (estimated for 21,877 cents each, the actual present cost of which is 23.84 cents), at 1.97 cents each, \$593,385.04; difference in cost of 2,171,112 Filipino rations (estimated for 14 cents each, the actual present cost of which is 15.67 cents), at 1.67 cents each, \$36,257.57; in all, \$629,642.61.

For pay of officers and enlisted men of the Army, \$1,800,000. To allow and credit in the accounts of Capt. F. A. Grant, Q.M., U.S.A., the sum of \$2,721.12 disallowed against him on the books of the Treasury.

To allow and credit in the accounts of Lieut. Col. D. E. McCarthy, D.Q.M. General, U.S.A., the sum of \$13.03, disallowed against him on the books of the Treasury.

To allow and credit in the accounts of James Curtis, late major, U.S.A., the sum of \$1,631 charged against him on the books of the Treasury.

To allow and credit in the accounts of Capt. George H. Scott, M.C., A.Q.M., U.S.A., the sum of \$700 disallowed against him on the books of the Treasury.

Military Academy.—For pay of cadets, Military Academy, \$30,000.

National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.—For subsistence at the Western Branch, Leavenworth, Kas.; at the Mountain Branch, Johnson City, Tenn., \$6,500; at the Battle Mountain Sanitarium, Hot Springs, S.D., \$7,300.

For continuing aid to state or territorial homes for the support of disabled volunteer soldiers, \$67,407.14.

To pay the judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States, E.D. of Tenn., N.W.D., against the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and in favor of J. E. Parrish, \$22,826.62.

Navy Department.—To pay claims on account of damages occasioned by collisions with vessels of the U.S. Navy, \$2,135.48.

Naval Establishment.—General account of advances, \$59,054.68.

Pay, miscellaneous: Fiscal year 1911, \$40,000; 1908, \$2,800; 1906, 80 cents.

Provisions, Navy, \$157,000.

For badges and ribbons, \$2,500.

There is reappropriated and made available for the payment of the balance found due the Noel Construction Company for extra work under its contract dated May 31, 1907, for the erection of ten main buildings at the Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, so much as is necessary, not exceeding \$2,100.91, of the unexpended balance of the appropriation made in the naval Act approved May 13, 1908, for "cost of inspection of public works" at said station.

For ammunition and other supplies for ships, fiscal year 1909, \$116,250.17.

To enlarge Drydock No. 3, Norfolk, Va., \$11,977.74; for four timber drydocks, \$38,662.80.

Navy yard, League Island, Pa.: For construction and repair \$20,367.19.

Naval magazine, Mare Island, Cal.: To complete office building, \$439.84.

Medical Department, \$110,000.

Marine Corps, contingent, \$134.60; transportation, \$9; provisions, for the fiscal year 1911, \$57,779.17; for the fiscal year 1910, \$7,759.22; military stores, \$7,730.

MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

The conference report on the Military Academy Appropriation bill has been agreed to. The amendments of the Senate were published in full on page 1503, our issue of July 27. These are all accepted, with the following exceptions:

Senate recedes from paragraph authorizing payment to Lieut. Col. J. M. Carson, jr., for polo ponies purchased in 1909.

The proviso as to mileage is made to read: "Provided further, That hereafter a graduate of the Military Academy shall receive mileage as authorized by law for officers of the Army from his home to the station where he first joins for duty."

The provisos authorizing filling vacancies after the regular examinations, by admission from the list of alternates, are stricken from the bill.

The Engineer detachment to be maintained at the Military Academy is to consist of one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, eight sergeants, ten corporals, two cooks, thirty-eight first class privates and thirty-eight second class privates.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. Res. 370, Mr. Williams.—Whereas it is charged that the court-martial by which Lieut. Edward L. Keyes was tried was legally constituted and was void of jurisdiction; and whereas the testimony adduced at this trial was conflicting and insufficient to substantiate the charge; and whereas the President of the United States has not the power to convene a board of officers to examine into this case: Therefore be it Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate is hereby directed to examine into the trial of said Lieutenant Keyes, sending for him to appear before the committee, and to summons such witnesses as it may deem necessary, with a view to authorizing the President to restore said Keyes to the Service and to place him on the retired list of the Army as a captain of Cavalry.

H.J. Res. 342, Mr. Foss.—Whereas the United States of America is without an official national air; and Whereas much embarrassment to our official representatives has resulted therefrom; and Whereas there has been much discussion throughout the United States in regard to the adoption of a suitable national air; and Whereas the Army of the Philippines, in national convention assembled, at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 12, 1911, concluded that "The Star-Spangled Banner" was the most fitting and appropriate patriotic air for the United States: Therefore be it Resolved, etc., That "The Star-Spangled Banner" is hereby adopted as the official national air of the United States of America, and shall be recognized as such on all official occasions and ceremonies, both foreign and domestic, where the United States or its representatives are participants.

H. Res. 644, Mr. Evans.—Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed, if not incompatible with the public interest, to send to the House of Representatives a complete report of the naval maneuvers held this month of July, 1912, in and around Narragansett Bay, in which maneuvers, accord-

ing to press reports, six battleships have shown themselves to be helpless against the attack of submarines.

AN ABSURD RESOLUTION.

Mr. Evans: "Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk. It is very short and will only take a minute."

The Speaker: "The Clerk will report the resolution."

The Clerk read as follows: Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed, if not incompatible with the public interest, to send to the House of Representatives a complete report of the naval maneuvers held this month of July, 1912, in and around Narragansett Bay, in which maneuvers, according to press reports, six battleships have shown themselves to be helpless against the attack of submarines.

Mr. Evans: "The only reason why I ask—"

The Speaker: "Is there objection?"

Mr. Mann: "Reserving the right to object, I should like to inquire respectfully whether it is the policy of the Speaker to recognize gentlemen to ask unanimous consent to pass bills or resolutions before they have been introduced regularly?"

The Speaker: "The policy of the Chair has never changed. That is, that under the rule these resolutions go to the basket; but occasionally there is a resolution of pressing necessity that the Chair has taken the liberty of entertaining by the general consent of the House."

Mr. Mann: "Disagreeing with the Chair about the pressing necessity of this resolution—"

The Speaker: "The Chair is not talking about the pressing necessity of this one."

Mr. Mann: "I am asking about this one. I do not think it is of pressing necessity, and therefore I object."

The Speaker: "The regular course will be for the resolution to go through the basket."

The only significance of the resolution is the revelation its introduction makes of the state of mind of some of our legislators toward the Navy. They are absolutely impervious to the statements and suggestions coming from those who have a complete knowledge of conditions in our Navy and an intelligent interest in its welfare; yet they are prompt to act on obviously sensational "press reports." Apparently the Speaker of the House was in sympathy with this absurd resolution.

ASSIGNMENT OF GRADUATES, U.S.M.A.

We republish below the assignments of the graduates of the U.S. Military Academy, class of 1912, promoted second lieutenants in the Army. The list appeared in late orders in our issue of July 27, page 1497:

CAVALRY.

- 1st Cavalry.—G. McC. Chase.
- 2d Cavalry.—O. E. Schultz and J. S. Mooney.
- 3d Cavalry.—N. M. Rayner.
- 4th Cavalry.—H. A. Flint and W. Nalle.
- 5th Cavalry.—W. H. W. Youngs.
- 6th Cavalry.—P. L. Thomas.
- 7th Cavalry.—R. F. Hyatt and S. M. Walmsley.
- 8th Cavalry.—R. M. Littlejohn and Isaac Spaulding.
- 9th Cavalry.—S. V. Bingham and H. W. Harms.
- 10th Cavalry.—John E. Lewis and T. Deuel, jr.
- 11th Cavalry.—H. L. Flynn.
- 12th Cavalry.—G. Gopser.
- 13th Cavalry.—J. D. Kelly.
- 14th Cavalry.—B. Q. Jones and J. T. McLane.

ARTILLERY.

- 1st Field Artillery.—R. L. Maxwell.
- 2d Field Artillery.—J. A. Gillespie.
- 3d Field Artillery.—C. J. Browne.
- 4th Field Artillery.—R. E. Anderson.
- 5th Field Artillery.—J. N. Hanser and K. C. Greenwald.
- 6th Field Artillery.—W. M. Bailey.

INFANTRY.

- 1st Infantry.—M. W. Robertson and J. H. Hinemon, jr.
- 2d Infantry.—A. K. Polhemus.
- 3d Infantry.—J. N. Smith, jr., and W. G. Kilner.
- 4th Infantry.—T. J. Hayes and A. E. Brown.
- 5th Infantry.—G. LeR. Brown.
- 6th Infantry.—E. B. Hochwalt.
- 7th Infantry.—C. C. Drake.
- 8th Infantry.—D. A. Fehet and W. H. Hobson.
- 9th Infantry.—W. H. Wilbur, H. J. Maloney and F. C. Sibert.
- 10th Infantry.—W. J. Morrissey.
- 11th Infantry.—M. W. Sullivan and S. J. Chamberlain.
- 12th Infantry.—T. W. Martin.
- 13th Infantry.—G. H. Cook and A. V. Arnold.
- 14th Infantry.—D. Johnson, W. H. Haislip, W. H. Walker and B. F. Delamater, jr.
- 15th Infantry.—W. G. Weaver.
- 16th Infantry.—R. T. Snow, J. E. McDonald, F. V. Schneider and F. J. Riley.
- 17th Infantry.—R. C. Holliday and C. P. Dick.
- 18th Infantry.—William Dean and H. L. Whiteside.
- 19th Infantry.—E. C. Rose.
- 20th Infantry.—R. E. Patterson.
- 21st Infantry.—M. F. Harmon, jr.
- 22nd Infantry.—W. J. Morrissey and H. C. McLean.
- 23rd Infantry.—E. S. Gorrell, B. D. Edwards, C. N. Sawyer and R. O. Barton.

Following is an alphabetical list of candidates to be admitted to the U.S. Military Academy Aug. 1 and 28, as a result of the examination July, 1912 (13):

- Abernathy, John Matthews, Tenn., competitive candidate 7th.
- Bolton, Joseph Vincent, Ill., Principal 4th.
- Doyle, Frank William, Wyo., Alternate Rep. A. L. Mondell.
- Ferguson, Jay Leland, Neb., Alternate 6th.
- Finley, Thomas Dewees, Pa., Alternate Sen. Oliver.
- Goddard, Thomas C. Warner, Tenn., Principal 2d.
- Henderson, Wilburn Henry, Texas, Alternate 10th.
- Maulsby, Clarence Scott, Wash., Alternate 2d.
- McCullen, William Lawrence, N.C., Principal 7th.
- Robb, Holland Luley, Wis., Alternate 11th.
- Sinkler, Thomas Simons, jr., S.C., Principal 1st.
- Weiskopf, Edward Francis, N.Y., Alternate 19th.

*To be admitted on six months' probation.

*Ex-Cadet. To be examined physically Aug. 1, 1912. Admitted June 14, 1911. Resigned June 23, 1911.

Aug. 28, 1912, subject to physical examination.

*Walbach, James deBarth, Md., Principal 5th.

*Admitted June 14, 1911. Discharged June 22, 1912, for deficiency in mathematics and English.

The Wyoming will not go into commission until the latter part of September or the first of October. The Board of Inspection and Survey for Ships has not yet concluded the report on the trials of the new battleship. In her recent standardization test off the Rockland (Me.) coast the U.S. battleship Wyoming made a speed of 22.045 knots, and has now the record of being one of the fastest battleships afloat of the super-Dreadnought type. Unofficial accounts state that the Wyoming made the customary twenty-three standardization runs over the measured mile course, making three runs each at 10, 12, 15, 17.5, 19 and 20.5 knots and five at top speed.

Her best time was made on the twenty-first run. The maximum propeller revolutions were 333.61 per minute. The tests showed that to maintain the required speed of 20.5 knots but 280.2 revolutions would be required. The Wyoming is 26,000 tons displacement. Among those on board were members of the trial board headed by Capt. A. F. Fichteler, with Comdr. Thomas J. Senn as recorder. Comdr. Carl T. Vogelgesang, who is to be executive officer of the Wyoming when she is turned over to the Government, was also on board. The vessel, it is expected, will be placed in commission about the middle of August, and is about ninety-nine per cent. completed.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Several rear admirals of the Atlantic Fleet changed divisions at Newport, R.I., Aug. 1. Rear Admiral Aaron Ward left for New York, and Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske moved up from the Third Division, vacated by Admiral Ward, to the First Division, with the Florida as his flagship. Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, from the Fourth Division, took command of the Second Division, on board the battleship Louisiana; Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, from the Second Division, took command of the Third Division, with the New Jersey as flagship, and Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher assumed command of the Fourth Division, with the Missouri as flagship.

The U.S.S. Mississippi has been detached from duty with the Atlantic Fleet and has been ordered placed in first reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., on Aug. 1, 1912, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

The New Hampshire has been detached from duty with the Atlantic Fleet.

The Alabama has been assigned to duty with the Atlantic Fleet, and arrived at Newport, R.I., Aug. 1, to replace the New Hampshire. The battleship and destroyer fleets will resume the war game off Newport Aug. 5. Half a million gallons of oil was received in the last two days for the oil burning destroyers.

The old frigate Constellation at Newport, R.I., will be retained at that port. A letter received at Newport July 30 from Senator Wetmore, of Rhode Island, by Clark Burdick, secretary of a special committee appointed by the City Council to confer with the Navy Department, states that the Constellation will remain at Newport.

The U.S. torpedoboot destroyers Chauncey and Decatur were stormbound at Amoy, China, July 31. The warships, which were on their way from Shanghai to Hong Kong, were to remain at Amoy until the great gale raging abates.

The standardization trial of the torpedoboot destroyer Henley, off the Rockland (Me.) course, July 30, had to be abandoned because of a hot truss-bearing on the port shaft. The destroyer had been over the course twenty-one times when the mishap occurred, making the runs, it is reported, at speeds ranging from twelve to twenty-nine knots an hour. The last mile was made in two minutes and four seconds.

The contract for the supplying of armor and guns for the new armored cruiser Greece was awarded at Athens to the Bethlehem Steel Company, of Bethlehem, Pa. The Greece is to have a displacement of 14,500 tons. The hull of the vessel is to be built in the Vulcan Shipbuilding Yards at Stettin, Germany. Both the prices and the material submitted by the American company were considered by the Greek Department of Marine as the best offered.

A cablegram from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, reports that Henry Anthos, coal passer, was accidentally drowned from the U.S.S. Celtic in Guantanamo Bay on July 25. Anthos was about twenty-four years old, and had been in the Service two years. He was a native of New York.

A telegram from the commandant, Naval Station, Key West, Fla., reports that Benjamin F. Ramsey, machinist's mate, second class, died July 30 as the result of burns from a gasoline explosion in a motor dory. Ramsey was twenty-six years old, and had been in the Service about five years. His family reside at Whitt, Texas.

Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz, U.S.N., commanding the Atlantic Submarine Flotilla, was highly commended July 30, 1912, by the Navy Department for bravery in rescuing W. J. Walsh, fireman, second class, on board the Tonopah, from drowning on March 20 last. Walsh was hooking on a steam launch preparatory to hoisting it aboard, lost his balance and fell overboard. Lieutenant Nimitz, who was aboard the Castine, saw him and swam to his rescue, despite a strong tide. L. G. Kaufman, a machinist's mate, second class, U.S.N., U.S.S. Tonopah, was also heartily commended for heroism and gallantry. He jumped overboard from the U.S.S. Tonopah and swam with a buoy to the relief of Lieutenant Nimitz and Walsh. While the ship was at anchor in Hampton Roads, Va., Walsh was accidentally knocked overboard. A strong tide was running, and Walsh, who could not swim, was being rapidly carried away. Lieutenant Nimitz immediately jumped overboard and went to Walsh's assistance, but had considerable difficulty in supporting him on account of his struggles. Kaufman was standing in the starboard gangway. He immediately ran for a life buoy, which he carried all the way aft and threw to the men in the water. The tide had already carried them so far that they were unable to reach the buoy, so Kaufman jumped overboard and swam with the buoy to Lieutenant Nimitz's assistance. Walsh was kept afloat until all were picked up by the steam launch of the U.S.S. North Carolina, which was passing at the time. Lieutenant Nimitz and Walsh were exhausted, and if it had not been for Kaufman's assistance would probably not have been able to keep afloat until picked up. The actions of Lieutenant Nimitz and Kaufman are deserving of the highest commendation, as both acted in this emergency with quickness and with no hesitation on account of the danger to themselves.

The Acting Secretary of the Navy has directed the commander of the Third Group, Torpedo Flotilla, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, to convey to William H. Hilder, machinist's mate, first class, and Edwin S. Tucker, chief boatswain's mate, the Department's commendation for their gallant conduct in endeavoring to rescue a shipmate from drowning. On July 17, while these two men were in a party of five sailing ashore, the wherry gybed and capsized in a puff of wind to the northward of Goat Island. J. W. McKay, machinist's mate, second class, who was in the boat, could not swim, and had it not been for the efforts of Tucker and Hilder would undoubtedly have drowned. Tucker grabbed him by the collar and with much difficulty got him to the boat, but just before getting there McKay pulled him under. Hilder went to their assistance, not being an especially good swimmer himself. They got to the boat, which was bottom up, but their weight rolled the boat over and Tucker lost his grip, still holding on to McKay, until he felt his consciousness leaving him. Hilder then hauled Tucker up to the boat, completely exhausted. In righting the boat

McKay came to the surface with the sail, unconscious, and is now in the hospital with congestion of the lungs. The conduct of these men, under the circumstances, was reported as commendable to the highest degree. The Department notes that this is the second time within two months that Hilder has risked his life to save others.

The Secretary of the Treasury has awarded a silver life-saving medal to John T. Wyatt, coal passer, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. South Dakota, for gallant conduct in rescuing a shipmate, Ordinary Seaman Cowan, who had attempted suicide by jumping overboard from the U.S.S. South Dakota while the ship was tied up to the wharf at Honolulu, H.T., Feb. 25, 1912. Cowan, who had been suffering from hysteria, deliberately jumped overboard. Wyatt, fully clad, immediately jumped overboard after him. Cowan began fighting and succeeded in getting a strangle hold about Wyatt's neck, and the two went down twice. Wyatt finally broke Cowan's hold and brought him to the sea ladder. Wyatt enlisted at Los Angeles, Cal., March 16, 1911, first enlistment. His home address is 508 West Second street, Los Angeles, Cal., where his mother, Mrs. Sarah Foster, resides. He is twenty-two years old.

The Secretary of the Treasury has awarded a silver life-saving medal to George W. Neily, Lackawanna, N.Y., for attempting to rescue two men in the harbor of Colombo, Ceylon, Jan. 24, 1898. At the time Neily was a corporal in the U.S. Marine Corps and was stationed on board the U.S.S. Raleigh. The ship was at anchor in the harbor of Colombo, Ceylon, and Neily was on watch as corporal of the guard. At midnight he heard cries for help from men struggling in the water and jumped overboard fully dressed, with the knowledge that the water was infested with sharks. He got hold of one of the men, who sank, leaving his coat in Neily's hands. The other man also disappeared, and Neily returned to the ship with the coat. The bodies of the two men, mangled beyond recognition by the sharks, were found the next day. The men had gone overboard with the idea of swimming ashore to see the town, having been ordered to remain on ship as punishment for certain offenses.

The Alabama has been assigned to duty with the Fourth Division, Atlantic Fleet.

The flag of the commander of the Third Division, Atlantic Fleet, has been transferred from the Rhode Island to the New Jersey.

A prospecting party from the U.S.S. Maryland, which arrived at Seward, Alaska, July 30, has left for the Matanuska coal fields, from which it is hoped to obtain fuel for the Navy coaling station to be established at that place.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop on Aug. 1 sold the old gunboat Isla de Cuba to Venezuela. The Isla de Cuba was one of the vessels captured by Dewey in the battle of Manila Bay. She is turned over to Venezuela with all of her guns and equipment complete. The price paid is \$57,250, and the vessel is now undergoing repairs at the Charleston Navy Yard at an expense to the Venezuelan government of about \$25,000. She is 192 feet long and of about 1,030 tons displacement.

Commenting on the collision of the U.S.S. New Hampshire and the Fall River steamer Commonwealth, the Scientific American says: "In the absence of any definite information on the subject, assuming a speed of fifteen feet per second (corresponding to slightly over eight knots per hour, which is considerably less than half speed for the Commonwealth), and a displacement of 4,500 tons, we find that the energy of the blow which she delivered against the New Hampshire was about 16,000 foot-tons. This would be sufficient to lift the battleship one foot into the air. An examination of the stern of the New Hampshire by our representative disclosed the fact that she had withstood the enormous impact remarkably well. One could not desire a better tribute either to the quality of the product of our steel manufacturers or to the careful and efficient inspection of every piece of material entering into the hull of such a vessel by the representatives of the Navy Department, than was given by a view of the tangled and distorted mass of twisted plating and shapes. [Here follows the picture referred to.] There was apparently no damage whatever below the protective deck, which is only another excellent example of the great advantages to be gained either in warship or merchant construction of a heavy watertight deck at or near the water line. The presence of this deck slightly below the water line and its absolute intactness prevented practically any water at all from entering the ship. There was apparently no damage done to the propellers, shafting or rudder, which can only be considered a piece of very good fortune. The repairs to the stern, which must be done with the vessel in dock, will probably be executed by cutting off the whole damaged portion above the protective deck by the use of pneumatic chipping hammers and the oxy-acetylene flame, and lifting it bodily off. This portion will then be replaced by a whole new stern, fitted complete in all respects, which will require an expenditure of about \$15,000 and six weeks time."

The U.S. revenue cutter Unalga is the subject of a picture in Shipping Illustrated of July 27. The cutter is being prepared for her journey to Juneau, Alaska, to take up permanent station in Alaskan waters for patrolling the seal rookeries, etc. The Unalga with her sister ship, the Miami, was launched last February. She is 190 feet long, with a beam of 32 feet, and a mean load displacement of 1,050 tons. A powerful searchlight will be a part of her equipment. One of the most practical features of the ship will be a wrecking pump furnished with sufficient suction hose to enable the cutter to pump out leaking vessels and to extinguish fires on itself and other ships. For its frontpiece this issue of our marine contemporary carries the features of Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, U.S.N., the new supervisor of the Harbor of New York. In the dedication of the Admiral to serve on the Navy General Board that he might take the post at New York. Shipping Illustrated sees his appreciation of the importance of that duty and of the service he can render there. Admiral Ward was supervisor of the harbor at New York a few years ago.

Very wisely Joseph J. Kapsa, the gunner's mate who refused the Navy's anti-typhoid vaccination because he was a Christian Scientist, has decided to take the treatment. He was court-martialed for refusing to obey an order of his superior officer and was sentenced originally to two years, but the sentence was commuted to one year at the Disciplinary Barracks at Port Royal. On account of the conscientious beliefs of the gunner's mate he will probably be restored to duty despite his offense. This should not be taken as an indication that the Navy Department will deal so leniently in the future with such

offenses. Even the religious or moral beliefs of a man in the Navy must be subordinated when it is a question of good health and possibly the life of others in the Service. The enlistment papers of the Navy contain the requirement of prophylactic vaccination. Hereafter the treatment must be taken before a recruit is enlisted. Practically all of the officers and enlisted men now in the Service have been vaccinated against typhoid.

The findings of the British Board of Trade Court of Inquiry on the Titanic disaster were made public on July 30. Lord Mersey read them before a large audience. The court found that the collision of the Titanic with the iceberg was due to excessive speed, that a proper watch was not kept, that the ship's boats were properly lowered, but that arrangements for manning them were insufficient, that the Leyland liner Californian might have reached the Titanic if she had attempted to do so, that the track followed was reasonably safe with proper vigilance, and that there was no discrimination against third-class passengers in the saving of life. The court exonerated J. Bruce Ismay, chairman and managing director of the White Star Line, and Sir Cosmo Duff-Gordon, one of the passengers, from any charges of improper conduct. The judgment recommended more watertight compartments in seagoing ships, the provision of lifeboats for all on board, and more efficient drills of the crew as well as a better lookout. The finding did not censure Captain Smith, "as other skilled men would have done the same as he in the same position."

It has been decided to permit the Alabama, now in the Reserve Fleet, to participate in this fall's practice when she takes the place of the New Hampshire in the active fleet. The New Hampshire's officers and crew have been transferred to the Alabama. The Denver and the Tacoma, which have been commissioned from the Reserve Fleet, will also participate in the target practice. They will go into the gunboat class. All of the ships which are at their home yards during the September practice will be permitted to fire later in order to qualify gun pointers.

Gratifying reports of the midshipmen's work in the fleet continue, indicating that the plan of sending the first and second class men to the battleships has so far been successful. The officers favor it, and this taste of the real article has given the midshipmen genuine zest for active service. One month more remains before they will be sent on their September leave of absence, but several of them have been keen enough in their interest to ask to be held over to take part in the September target practice—a spirit gladly encouraged.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.

Beckman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE CHANGES IN NAVY VESSELS.

The following are changes in the location of vessels of the U.S. Navy, later than those given in the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Marietta, arrived July 30 at the navy yard, New York.
Wilkes, arrived July 29 at Port Royal, S.C.
Fanning, arrived July 29 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
Caesar, arrived Aug. 1 at Portsmouth, N.H.
Alabama, sailed July 31 from Tompkinsville, N.Y., for Newport, R.I.
Petrel, arrived July 31 at Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo.
Justin, arrived July 30 at Punta Arenas, Costa Rica.
Potomac, arrived July 30 at the navy yard, Washington, D.C.
Nanshan, sailed July 31 from Chefoo, China, for Woosung, China.
Prairie, arrived July 31 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Massachusetts, arrived July 31 at Provincetown, Mass.
Stringham, sailed July 31 from Norfolk, Va., for Newport, R.I.
Bailey, sailed July 31 from Norfolk, Va., for Annapolis, Md.
Culgoa, sailed July 31 from New York, for Newport, R.I.
Brutus, sailed Aug. 1 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Newport, R.I.
Mississippi, sailed July 31 from Newport, R.I., for Philadelphia, Pa.
Ajax, arrived July 31 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Cleveland, sailed July 31 from San Francisco, Cal., for Bremerton, Wash.
Annapolis, sailed July 31 from San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, for Corinto, Nicaragua.
Patuxent, sailed July 31 from Newport, R.I., for Philadelphia, Pa.
Nashville, sailed July 31 from Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Tennessee and Newport, sailed Aug. 1 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Newport, R.I.
Hannibal, arrived off Ninety-sixth street, North River, New York city, July 31.
Sterling, sailed Aug. 1 from Boston, Mass., for New York.
Whipple, Hull, Preble, Perry and Stewart, sailed Aug. 1 from San Diego, Cal., for San Pedro, Cal.
Tacoma, arrived Aug. 1 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Prairie, sailed Aug. 1 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Philadelphia, Pa.
Kentucky, sailed Aug. 1 from Norfolk, Va., for Philadelphia, Pa.
Mississippi, arrived at Philadelphia Aug. 1.
Patuxent, sailed from Philadelphia for Norfolk Aug. 2.
Culgoa, arrived at Newport, R.I., Aug. 1.
Dolphin, arrived at Boston Aug. 2.
Nashville, arrived at Guantanamo Aug. 1.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate July 27, 1912.

Promotions in the Navy.

Comdr. George R. Evans to be a captain July 1, 1912, to fill a vacancy.
Lieut. Julius F. Hellweg to be a lieutenant commander May 10, 1912, to fill a vacancy.
Lieut. (J.G.) John S. McCain to be a lieutenant July 1, 1912, to fill a vacancy.
Midshipman Albert C. Roberts to be an ensign June 8, 1912, in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress approved March 7, 1912.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JULY 26.—Lieut. J. T. Bowers to Kentucky as executive officer.
Lieut. (J.G.) A. S. Rees to naval training station; San Francisco, Cal.
Ensign J. J. Manning to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
Ensign H. H. Norton detached Flusser; to Wisconsin.
Ensign S. A. Manahan detached Celtic; to Flusser.
Med. Dir. H. E. Ames and J. E. Gardner detached all duty; to home.

P.A. Surg. H. A. Giltner to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
Pay Dir. L. C. Kerr detached Navy Pay Office, Newport, R.I.; wait orders.
Paymr. W. B. Izard detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to purchasing pay officer, Navy Pay Office, Newport, R.I.
Bsn. F. E. Chester to receiving ship at New York.
Chief Gun. J. G. Nicklas to naval magazine, Hingham, Mass.
Gun. T. J. Bristol to Illinois.
Chief Carp. H. E. Cooper detached Michigan; to Montana.
Chief Carp. Robert Vels detached navy yard, New York; to Michigan.

Paymr. Clerk W. C. Wood appointment revoked.
Note.—The midshipmen of the class of 1912 have been commissioned ensigns from June 8, 1912.

JULY 27.—Lieut. C. M. Austin detached inspector 9th Lighthouse District; home, wait orders.
Lieut. (J.G.) C. S. Keller and L. O. Scheibla commissioned lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from June 7, 1912.
Ensign S. B. Robinson to South Dakota.

P.A. Surg. G. A. Riker commissioned a passed assistant surgeon from April 14, 1912.

P.A. Surg. J. B. Smith commissioned a passed assistant surgeon from Oct. 3, 1911.

P.A. Surg. J. B. Pollard commissioned a passed assistant surgeon from April 14, 1912.

P.A. Surg. A. J. Toulon commissioned a passed assistant surgeon from April 11, 1911.

Paymr. H. D. Lamar detached navy yard, Charleston, S.C.; wait orders.

Paymr. G. P. Dyer detached Colorado; to Pennsylvania, Oregon, Raleigh, Fox and Davis.

P.A. Paymr. N. B. Farwell detached Pennsylvania, Oregon, Raleigh, Fox and Davis; to St. Louis.

P.A. Paymr. E. G. Morsell detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to Colorado.

Chief Bsn. R. C. Mehrtens detached Idaho; to Olympia.

Bsn. D. F. Mead detached Olympia; to Idaho.

Chief Mach. J. E. Jones commissioned a chief machinist in the Navy from Dec. 27, 1911.

JULY 29.—Capt. V. O. Chase commissioned a captain in the Navy from June 7, 1912.

Lieut. S. C. Rowan detached Delaware; to aid on staff, division commander, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. E. L. Walker to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. W. C. Barker, jr., to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Lieut. (J.G.) L. E. Bratton commissioned a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy from June 7, 1912.

Lieut. (J.G.) Ellis Lando commissioned a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy from Feb. 12, 1912.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. H. Norton, R. R. Stewart, H. C. Gear, jr., R. C. Parker, G. W. Simpson, C. F. Pousland, C. C. Windsor commissioned lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from June 7, 1912.

Lieut. (J.G.) E. D. Almy, R. F. Gross, S. E. Holliday, E. A. Lofquist, E. W. Tod, J. F. Cox, G. N. Barker, N. L. Nichols, P. N. L. Bellinger and C. N. Hinkamp commissioned lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from June 7, 1912.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. C. I. Stiles commissioned a lieutenant (junior grade) from Feb. 13, 1911.

Lieut. (junior grade) J. J. Manning commissioned a lieutenant (junior grade) from Sept. 13, 1911.

Lieut. (J.G.) E. S. Moses commissioned a lieutenant (junior grade) from Feb. 13, 1911.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. O. Wallace commissioned a lieutenant (junior grade) from Feb. 13, 1912.

Ensign E. H. Loftin detached Vermont; to command Bailey.

Ensign A. M. R. Allen detached command Bailey; to connection fitting out Jarvis and on board when placed in commission.

Ensigns H. E. Saunders, J. Y. Dreisonstok, R. E. Byrd, and Elliott Buckmaster detached South Carolina; to Kentucky.

Ensigns Garland Fulton, E. M. Zacharias and J. C. Montfort detached Vermont; to Kentucky.

P.A. Paymr. G. A. Helmicks detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Chief Mach. S. L. Wartman detached Maine; to Georgia.

Mach. F. G. Katz to receiving ship at naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Paymr. Clerks. H. A. Hooton, R. W. Shumaker and H. L. Battle appointment revoked.

JULY 30.—Comdr. C. D. Stearns detached Mississippi; to Ohio as executive officer.

Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Defrees detached Mississippi; to Ohio as first lieutenant.

Lieut. Comdr. P. N. Olmsted detached Ohio; to Mississippi as executive officer.

Lieut. H. G. Fuller to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. Roger Williams detached Florida; to Naval War College.

Lieut. Leigh Noyes detached Florida; home, wait orders.

Lieut. John Rodgers detached Naval Academy; to command Yankton.

Lieut. I. E. Bass detached Ohio; to Mississippi as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. E. J. Marquart detached Mississippi; to Ohio as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. A. Monroe detached Ohio; to works Sperry Gyroscope Company, New York, N.Y.

Ensign W. F. Amsden detached Mississippi; to Ohio.

Ensign R. E. Hughes detached Raleigh; to fitting out Wyoming and on board when commissioned.

Ensign A. E. Rieger detached Mississippi; to Ohio.

Ensign V. N. Bieg detached Mississippi; to Delaware.

Med. Dir. H. E. Ames placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy from July 6, 1912.

Civil Engr. A. J. Menocal to naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Bsn. E. W. Hill detached Fortunate; to Chattanooga.

Chief Mach. W. S. White detached Georgia; to Maine.

Mach. R. G. Moody detached California; to Pennsylvania.

Mach. August Schulz detached Intrepid; to California.

Mach. J. C. Stein detached Pennsylvania; home, wait orders.

Note.—Capt. Samuel Belden, retired, died at New London, Conn., July 27, 1912.

JULY 31.—Chaplain L. P. Reynolds to Rhode Island.

Gun. J. H. Aigner detached works New York Shipbuilding Company; to Arkansas.

Chief Mach. G. J. Ellerton to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Chief Mach. William James detached works William Cramp and Sons Ship and Engine Building Company; to Wyoming.

Chief Mach. Frank Risser detached Pennsylvania; to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Mach. R. G. Greenleaf detached South Dakota; to Pennsylvania.

Mach. William Dadd detached Oregon; to South Dakota.

Chief Carp. Caleb Whitford detached works New York Shipbuilding Company; to Arkansas.

Paymr. Clerk H. L. Battle appointed; to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Paymr. Clerk J. L. White appointed; to Kearsarge.

Note.—The Mississippi has been detached from duty with the Atlantic Fleet.

AUG. 1.—Rear Admiral B. A. Fiske detached command Third Division; to command First Division.

Rear Admiral N. R. Usher detached command Fourth Division; to command Second Division.

Rear Admiral C. McE. Winslow detached command Second Division; to command Third Division.

Rear Admiral T. Fletcher to command Fourth Division.

Capt. Joseph Strauss commissioned a captain from July 1, 1912.

Lieut. E. B. Armstrong detached Missouri; to Louisiana as aid on staff.

Lieut. R. P. Craft detached Missouri; to Louisiana as aid on staff.

Lieut. R. F. Zogbaum detached Louisiana; to New Jersey as aid on staff.

Lieut. L. H. Lacy detached Louisiana; to New Jersey as aid on staff.

Lieut. I. C. Bogart detached Mississippi; home, wait orders.

Lieut. (J.G.) G. K. Davis detached Mississippi; home, wait orders.

Lieut. (J.G.) Frank Russel detached Rhode Island; to Florida as aid on staff.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. C. Gill detached Rhode Island; to Florida as aid on staff.

Chaplain L. N. Taylor detached South Dakota; to Pennsylvania.

Chief Bsn. Stephen McCarthy detached command Potomac;

to connection fitting out Ontario and in command when commissioned.
 Btlan. P. G. Mehling to command Potomac.
 Btlan. Bertram David to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
 Btlan. Frank Hindret to Intrepid.
 Chief Mach. J. R. Likens to Ontario.
 Mach. W. P. Davis to home, wait orders.
 Mach. J. C. Hines detached Mississippi; to connection fitting out Sonoma and on board when commissioned.
 Cablegram from the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, dated Shanghai, Aug. 1, 1912.

Lieut. Comdr. V. S. Houston detached command Elcano; to naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
 Lieut. Sinclair Gannon detached Saratoga; to command Elcano.
 Lieut. (J.G.) C. A. Woodruff to Dale.
 Lieut. (J.G.) B. R. Ware, jr., detached Helena; to home and wait orders.
 Ensign H. A. McClure detached Monterey; to Helena.
 Paymr. Clerk R. E. Ames appointment revoked.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JULY 26.—Col. Lincoln Karmany detached expeditionary service; to marine barracks, Norfolk.

JULY 31.—Major T. O. Treadwell detached marine barracks, navy yard, Washington; to Army War College.
 Capt. R. B. Creevy detached Mississippi; to Michigan.
 Capt. J. T. Bootes detached Michigan; to marine barracks, New York.

First Lieut. W. A. McNeil orders of July 24, to marine barracks, New York, revoked.
 Second Lieut. L. W. Williams detached Mississippi; to marine barracks, New York.

AUG. 1.—Col. J. H. Pendleton detached headquarters Marine Corps; to command marine barracks, Portsmouth, N.H.
 Major M. J. Shaw detached marine barracks, Portsmouth, N.H.; to Army War College, Washington, D.C.
 Capt. Harry Lee detached marine barracks, Philadelphia, Pa.; to marine barracks, Annapolis, Md.

Capt. Macker Babb detached marine barracks, New York; to command marine detachment on the Kansas.

First Lieut. C. A. Lutz detached Prairie; to recruiting district of Pennsylvania.

First Lieut. W. V. Buckley detached Prairie; to recruiting district of Pennsylvania.

First Lieut. E. S. Willing detached Prairie; to marine barracks, Philadelphia, Pa.

Second Lieut. T. S. Clarke detached Prairie; to marine barracks, Norfolk, Va.

Second Lieut. D. F. Duncan detached Prairie; to Naval Prison, Portsmouth, N.H.

REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

JULY 26.—Second Lieut. G. C. Alexander to assume temporary command of the Guthrie and to proceed to Havre de Grace to inspect motor and other boats.

Cadet Samuel Peacock detached from the Itasca, ordered home to await orders.

First Lieut. H. D. Hinckley ordered to Alexandria Bay, N.Y., to take charge of the patrol fleet of the Thousand Island Yacht Club.

Capt. P. H. Ueberroth granted thirty days leave, commencing Aug. 3.

JULY 29.—A board is convened to meet at the Treasury Department to examine the papers of 2d Lieut. W. L. Stromberg for promotion. Detail for the board: Senior Capt. Howard Emery, Capt. P. H. Ueberroth, 1st Lieut. L. T. Cutter.

JULY 30.—Capt. J. C. Cantwell detached from the Tuscarora upon relief and ordered to duty in connection with the Life-Saving Service.

Capt. J. G. Berry detached from the Seminole on Aug. 17, and ordered to the Tuscarora.

JULY 31.—First Lieut. of Engrs. J. B. Coyle granted sixty days' leave upon reporting of 3d Lieut. of Engrs. F. A. Cook.

Second Lieut. E. A. Coffin detached from the Gresham upon the reporting of Cadet Peacock, and ordered to the Pamlico.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. F. A. Cook ordered to temporary duty on the Pamlico.

Third Lieut. J. M. Trilick granted forty days' leave, commencing Aug. 5.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. H. B. Robinson granted thirty days' leave upon the return to duty of 1st Lieut. of Engrs. A. C. Norman.

AUG. 1.—Capt. G. L. Carden ordered to Seminole on Aug. 18.

REVENUE CUTTER NOTES.

Capt. H. M. Broadbent, commanding the revenue cutter Pamlico, stationed at Newbern, N.C., reports under date of July 24 that he rendered assistance to the schooner Shearwater, ashore on Brent Island Shoal. The Pamlico found it impossible to float her at the stage of the tide at that time. He ran the Shearwater's port bow anchor into deep water as far as the chain would allow and instructed her master to haul his schooner off at rise of tide. He left a supply of fresh water at the request of the master. The next day, July 25, Captain Broadbent reports that while passing Neuse River Light he observed the coast survey steamer Hydrographer hard aground on the weather side of shoal and flying signals of distress. Went to her assistance and at 5:40 the next morning succeeded in floating the steamer.

Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr., commanding revenue cutter Woodbury, stationed at Eastport, Maine, on July 24 went to the assistance of the schooner Otis Miller, reported ashore on Long Edge Eggenoggin Beach, but while passing through Deer Island Thoroughfare the schooner was found at anchor in Stonington Harbor. She had been floated and towed there by a tug during the night. She was making water slowly.

While returning to station from assisting schooner Otis Miller the Woodbury found schooner Jennie C. of St. Johns, ashore off Port Clyde, Maine. Part of the deck load had been lightened and small tug had attempted to pull the schooner off that morning, but could not move her. With the assistance of the Bent Island life-saving crew to handle the lines the schooner was floated at 6:10 and towed into Port Clyde Harbor. The wrecking master expressed his appreciation for the assistance rendered.

Lieut. T. G. Crapster, commanding revenue cutter Snohomish, stationed at Neah Bay, Wash., reports that on July 17 he took in tow the gas launch Laconic, whose engine was disabled, and towed her to Neah Bay, where he anchored her.

Benjamin Lechtenberg, boatswain, in command of revenue cutter stationed at Seattle, Wash., reports that on July 18 the Scott picked up the gasboat Hazel, whose master asked assistance to reach Seattle, and she was taken in tow and docked at Seattle. She had a cargo of produce.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley, New Bedford, Mass.
 ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. H. Brown, San Juan, P.R.
 ANDROSOGGIN—Capt. G. M. Daniels, Portland, Me.
 APACHE—Capt. G. C. Carmine, Baltimore, Md.
 ARCAT—2d Lieut. R. R. Waesche, Port Townsend, Wash.
 BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger, Arctic cruise.
 CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley, At New York.
 COLFAX—Station ship, Arundel Cove, Md.
 DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson, New Orleans, La.
 FORWARD—Capt. A. L. Gamble, at Key West, Fla.
 GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, jr., San Francisco.
 GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram, Boston, Mass.
 GUTHRIE—Master's Mate James R. Dunn, Baltimore, Md.
 HARTLEY—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, jr., San Francisco.
 HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley, At New York.
 ITASCA—Capt. W. E. Jacobs, On practice cruise.
 McCULLOCH—Capt. J. L. Sill, Behring Sea patrol fleet.
 MACKINAC—1st Lieut. W. J. Wheeler, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
 MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. H. G. Fisher, New York.
 MANNING—Capt. K. W. Perry, Behring Sea patrol fleet.
 MOHAWK—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck, Tompkinsville, N.Y.
 MORRILL—Capt. F. J. Haake, Detroit, Mich.
 ONONDAGA—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte, Norfolk, Va.
 PAMILICO—Capt. H. M. Broadbent, Newbern, N.C.
 RUSH—Capt. B. M. Chiswell, Juneau, Alaska.

SEMINOLE—Capt. J.G. Berry, Wilmington, N.C.
 SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston, Tompkinsville, N.Y.
 SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. E. H. Wolf, Neah Bay, Wash.
 TABORA—1st Lieut. H. G. Hamlet, Behring Sea patrol fleet.
 THETIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran, Honolulu, H.T.
 TUSCARORA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell, Milwaukee, Wis.
 UNALGA—Capt. R. O. Crisp, En route Juneau, Alaska.
 WINDOM—1st Lieut. C. W. Cairnes, Galveston, Texas.
 WINNIMMETT—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. F. X. Bowen, Boston, Mass.
 WINONA—Capt. S. M. Landrey, At Mobile, Ala.
 WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright, Philadelphia, Pa.
 WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr., Eastport, Me.
 YAMACRAW—Capt. H. B. West, Savannah, Ga.

FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, July 29, 1912.

Mrs. John W. Heard entertained at supper Sunday for Miss Dorothy Alexander, Messrs. John Harper, Charles Wagner and Robert Harper. Capt. and Mrs. Armin Mueller returned to the post Monday. Captain Mueller has been on duty for the last month with the Iowa Militia, while Mrs. Mueller has been visiting relatives in Milwaukee. Miss Marion O'Connor entertained at luncheon Monday for Misses Margaret Duff, Dorothy Alexander, Elizabeth Heard, Margaret Casteel and Dorothy Tuttle. Mrs. John W. Heard had as her guests for luncheon on Tuesday Messdames Charles M. O'Connor, Robert Duff, Delphay T. E. Casteel, Willis V. Morris and Miss Amy Heard.

The Post Auction Bridge Club met Wednesday evening with Lieut. and Mrs. Stanley Koch, highest being made by Lieut. Edwin O'Connor. Miss Margaret Heard, who visited friends in Milford, Iowa, for two weeks, returned home Wednesday. Mrs. Kutschmitt, of Tucson, Ariz., the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Stanley Koch, left Thursday for San Francisco.

Mrs. Charles Y. Brownlee entertained at luncheon on Wednesday for Mrs. Charles M. O'Connor, Mrs. Robert Duff, Mrs. Lipscomb, Mrs. David H. Biddle, Mrs. Hu B. Myers, Mrs. Talbot Smith and Miss Heaven. Mrs. Frank K. Ross had as her dinner guests on Wednesday Mrs. Talbot Smith, Miss Heaven and Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Hasson. Dr. and Mrs. Jones left last week for El Paso, Texas, where Dr. Jones has been ordered for temporary duty.

Mrs. Delphay T. E. Casteel entertained Thursday at a delightful picnic dinner for Messdames O'Connor, Duff, Heard, Brownlee, Elmer, Lipscomb, Morris, Biddle, Glover, Myers, Ross and Smith, Misses Heaven, Elmer, Heard, O'Connor, Duff, Casteel, Alexander, Marguerite Heard and Elizabeth, Capt. and Mrs. Armin Mueller, Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Hasson, Lieut. and Mrs. John T. Kennedy, Lieut. and Mrs. Stanley Koch, Dr. and Mrs. White and Dr. and Mrs. George Hanvey. Capt. Louis R. Ball, Lieut. John Hemphill, Lieut. G. W. Chipman, Lieut. Edwin O'Connor, Mr. Charles M. O'Connor and Mr. Carl Brownlee.

Miss Smoke, of Davenport, Iowa, is the guest of Miss Marguerite Heard. Major John P. Ryan returned to the post Saturday from Sparta, Wis. He expects to spend a few days here, before joining Mrs. Ryan in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Deering, who has been visiting her cousin, Mrs. Albert J. Woude, left Friday for her home in Charleston, W. Va. Mrs. Charles M. O'Connor had the Post Five Hundred Club at her house Friday evening, when the prizes were presented to Mrs. Stanley Koch and Lieut. Edwin O'Connor.

On Saturday Mrs. Hu B. Myers had as her guests for luncheon Mrs. Charles M. O'Connor, Mrs. Robert Duff, Mrs. Lipscomb, Mrs. John Heard, Mrs. Charles Y. Brownlee, Mrs. John Hasson, and Mrs. White. Lieut. and Mrs. John T. Kennedy entertained at dinner the same evening for Mrs. Elmer, Mrs. Lipscomb, Mrs. Hu B. Myers, Mrs. Talbot Smith, Miss Heaven and Miss Grace Elmer. Mrs. John W. Heard had as her supper guests Sunday Miss Smoke, Mr. John Harper, Mr. Robert Harper and Mr. Rodues Mourse.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 29, 1912.

Capt. William Kelly, jr., left Tuesday for a short visit in Chicago.

Co. M, Engineer Corps, defeated the Signal Corps baseball team Tuesday, 9 to 8.

Capt. Ernest D. Peek has returned from his ranch in Wyoming and, with Mrs. Peek, will go to Duluth Aug. 1 for station. Lieut. J. H. Trinder, M.C., has arrived from Fort Omaha. Lieut. G. L. Qualls, M.C., is here from Fort Lincoln, N.D.

The Misses Kelly, of Brownsville, Texas, guests of their brother, Capt. William Kelly, jr., have left for an indefinite stay in Colorado. Lieut. E. S. Hand left Monday for a stay at Dwight, Ill. Lieut. P. J. Hennessy, 15th Cav., has left for a short stay at St. Joseph, Mo. Mrs. Charles F. Martin left Monday for the Northern Lakes, to remain during the summer months.

Capt. Frederick Hershler, guest for several days of friends at the post and in the city, left Tuesday for the East. Lieut. M. F. Scanlon and mother, for several days at the Planters' Hotel in the city, have taken quarters here. Mrs. Stephen M. Hackney, wife of Major Hackney, 6th U.S. Inf., recently retired, son, Marion, and daughter, Hilda, arrived this week from New York city, where her children have been in school during Major Hackney's absence in the Philippines, and will be at home for some time at the Planters' Hotel. Major Hackney, who is in poor health, is now at Los Angeles, Cal., after spending the past few weeks with his family in New York.

Mrs. Ernest D. Peek, Mrs. William Wallace, of the post, and Mrs. Henry Gibbbs, of Knoxville, Tenn., were guests at a luncheon given Thursday by Miss Sybil Harvey of the city. Capt. J. D. Hall, 4th Inf., has arrived from Fort Crook to attend the Army School of the Line. Capt. Matthew Cross, Art. Corps, who has a detail in the Ordnance Corps, is the guest of his brother, Dr. Walter M. Cross, and Mrs. Cross, Kansas City, Mo.

Chaplain and Mrs. F. J. Leavitt, of the Federal Prison, were guests at a delightful dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Watson on Saturday. Miss Lois Perley gave a party Saturday morning at the home of her parents, Col. and Mrs. H. O. Perley, in celebration of her fifteenth birthday. Bridge was played. The porch was beautifully decorated with field flowers, daisies in great profusion and quantities of greens. The young guests were Misses Cordelia Wallace, Georgia Fuller, Katherine Lenihan, Frances Morrow, Lucretia Miller and Hortense Miller.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., July 26, 1912.

Mrs. William Knight was hostess at bridge July 20 in honor of Miss Riley and Miss Stair, house guests of Mrs. Hines. Other guests were Messdames Hampton, Hines, Frick, Roger Brooks, Davis and Miss Fulton.

The transport Sheridan, with the 16th Infantry aboard, docked at noon on the 22d. The 16th Infantry has almost its full complement of officers with it and the quarter question, in consequence, is a hard one to solve.

Mrs. Kenney Hampton entertained at bridge July 24 in honor of Mrs. Wood, who is sailing on the August transport. Other guests were Messdames Frick, Davis, Waldron, Knees, Gardener and Cranston. Mrs. Cranston and Mrs. Davis were winners of dainty workbags. Mrs. William Knight has been a patient at the Letterman Hospital this week for surgical treatment. Mrs. John P. Wisser returned this week from a delightful trip in the Yosemite.

The Artillery officers at Fort Scott are planning to make their post one of the most beautiful in the country and officers and enlisted men, under the able direction of Major Davis, are going right ahead with the good work. There is no money appropriated for grading or improvements of any kind, so the enlisted men are doing it all, and certainly deserve a great deal of credit for the wonderful improvements they are making. The nursery started at Fort Scott last fall already has some thousand plants ready to set out.

Mrs. Roger Brooks was hostess at a bridge party in honor

of Mrs. Morris July 22. Other guests were Messdames Frick, Persons, Morris, Rethers and Connolly. The prizes were won by Messdames Morris and Frick. Mrs. Connolly gave a delightful luncheon July 25 for Messdames Brooks, Lea, Rethers, Daniels, O'Kane and Andrews, and Miss Dolly Andrews. Major and Mrs. Morse are giving a dinner this evening in honor of Colonel Ireland, who leaves for the Philippines on the August transport.

Mrs. Metcalf, General Hospital, had a large and jolly crowd in Sunday for supper: Major and Mrs. Thornburg, Major and Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Morris, Capt. and Mrs. Mallory, Colonels Ireland and Glennan. Major and Mrs. Johnson entertained at supper last night for Mrs. Reis, Miss Reis and Mr. Tim Reis. Mrs. Connolly entertained at bridge to-day in honor of Mrs. Morris. Other guests were Messdames Hampton, Davis, Hines, Roger Brooks, Miss Fulton and Mrs. Frick. Brooks and Mrs. Morris won silver deposit vases.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, July 28, 1912.

Miss Lucy Gilbert left Sunday for Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to join her sister, Mrs. Robert M. Cheney, wife of Lieutenant Cheney, 4th Cav. Miss Gilbert has been the house guest of Miss Laura Gleason and Miss Wanda Race since the departure of the 4th Cavalry from Fort Bliss and she will be much missed in the younger society set. Among parties given this week at which she was the honor guest was a bowling party on Thursday evening at the Country Club. The host was Garnett King and his guests were Misses Lucy Gilbert, Ellen Wals, Ann Lee Gaines, Wanda Race and Messrs. Tom Newman, W. V. Sterling, Dr. J. M. Ridley.

A delightful dinner was given by some of the 22d Infantry officers at their camp on Sunday evening, July 20, for Misses Eileen Wals, Ann Lee Gaines, Lucy Gilbert, Henrietta Buckler, Wanda Race, Capt. J. W. Hannay, Capt. George S. Simonds, Lieut. Benjamin C. Lockwood, jr., Lieut. Arnold N. Krogstad, Lieut. Robert C. Goetz, Lieut. George H. Brett, Dr. J. M. Ridley.

Major and Mrs. George D. Moore, 18th Inf., entertained at dinner Thursday night at the Valley Inn, Ysleta, for Capt. and Mrs. John K. Miller, Miss Laura Gleason, Lieut. W. F. Robinson and A. E. Ryan. Miss Elizabeth Hudson and Lieut. George H. Brett rode down to the Valley Inn, Ysleta, on horseback from Fort Bliss for dinner Thursday. Capt. Stephen M. Kochersperger, 2d Cav., entertained a few friends with a dinner Monday at the Valley Inn, Ysleta, in honor of the birthday anniversary of Mrs. Kochersperger. The centerpiece of the table was a birthday cake. The guests who motored down from Fort Bliss in the Davidson's car, were Major and Mrs. W. T. Davidson, Miss Elizabeth Hudson and Lieut. George H. Brett.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., July 29, 1912.

The date for maneuvers has been changed from the first three weeks in August to the first three of September.

Lieut. and Mrs. Roderick Dew, 19th Inf., arrived from Fort Sheridan Thursday and will be guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Baird for a short time. Mrs. Dew is Mrs. Baird's sister. Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Johnston were hostesses at tea Wednesday for Messdames Sickle, Edger, Gienty, Degen, Edwards and Mase.

Lieutenant Murchison reached the post Wednesday after a week's ride overland from Sheridan, Wyo. Master Teddy Moffet met with a serious accident while on a march with Troop I on Wednesday. His horse stumbled and fell on Ted's right leg breaking both bones just above the ankle. At present his leg seems to be on the mend.

Captain Lowe returned last Wednesday from Galveston, Texas, where he was called by the death of his mother. Lieutenant Baird made a trip to Deadwood Wednesday. Major Helmick inspected the post Thursday and condemned several wagon loads of old quartermaster property.

Lieut. L. T. Gerow visited in Deadwood on Friday. Mrs. Blodgett's excellent solo at chapel Sunday night pleased a large audience. On account of the funeral of Mrs. Murray, the regular Friday night hop was omitted.

Mrs. Johnston, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Foster here, left Thursday to spend a week in Kansas City before returning to her home in Boonville, Mo. Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards and Francis and William and Lieut. and Mrs. Degen and Jack are planning a ten days' camping trip in the hills. Chaplain and Mrs. Fleming entertained Lieutenant Murchison at dinner Sunday.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., July 28, 1912.

Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen have had as their guests for the past week Dr. and Mrs. Munn, of Topeka, Kas. Lieutenants Mort, Lauderdale and Captain Sanford spent three days last week fishing in Platte Canyon and their luck was but moderate.

Mrs. Cole entertained at luncheon and bridge Thursday for Messdames Van Deusen, Ellis, Schley, Frisell, Schoeffel, Shook, Stevens, Sterritt, Carrington, Sterling, Frayer, Wyke, Dean, Griffith, Carter, Gose, the Misses Shelton, Shook, Lyon, Stevens. Mrs. Wyke and Carrington were the winners at bridge.

Miss Virginia Shook entertained Misses Helen and Ruth Schoeffel at luncheon Thursday. Messdames Prather, Schley, Carrington, Sterritt, Griffith and Carter made a trip to the mountains visiting El Dora Wednesday. From Boulder on they were guests of Mr. Hayes, president, in his private car.

The past week has been a baseball one. Thursday and Friday the post team played Colorado Springs, losing the first after ten innings, but winning the second 9-2. Saturday they defeated the Colorado and Southern Office team 6-1, while the second team defeated the Delawareans, of Denver, 10-1. Sunday the post team lost to the Telephone Company team, of Denver, 7-5.

Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel entertained Mrs. Gose at dinner Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Butler have as their guest Lieutenant Butler's father.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Aug. 1, 1912.

On Saturday afternoon part of the 14th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., came to Governors Island for maneuver practice. The command consisted of two provisional companies of Infantry, war strength. The exercises took place on the extension and were a normal Infantry attack upon silhouette figures.

The companies of Artillery from Fort Totten on duty for two weeks past have returned and are relieved by the 84th and 92d Companies, C.A.C., from Fort Hamilton; Capt. Frederick W. Plisterer, Lieut. Edward W. Wildrick and Lieut. Felix E. Gross. Mrs. Wildrick will be at Fort Jay while the companies are on duty here.

Headquarters and band, 29th Inf., are expected to return from Mt. Gretna about Aug. 5.

Lieut. Col. Stephen L'H. and Mrs. Slocum have been guests of Col. and Mrs. Herbert J. Slocum upon their return from Europe. Lieut. and Mrs. James G. McIlroy have returned from their wedding tour and are in quarters in Brick Row. Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Samuel Reber. Mrs. Laurence Halstead and Mrs. E. A. Fry are visiting their parents, Col. and Mrs. L. Mervin Maus. Captain Fry, who has been on duty at the Pennsylvania State College, spent some time with Col. and Mrs. Maus. Miss Knox is a guest of Mrs. William A. Mann. Lieut. and Mrs. Harry D. Chamberlin visited friends in the garrison last week.

Chaplain and Mrs. Edmund Banks Smith are spending two weeks' leave at Big Moose Lake, Adirondacks. Chaplain Herbert S. Smith, 3d Inf., taking his brother's duty during his absence.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., July 30, 1912.

Cool, delightful weather marks the closing of July and the evening concerts are especially enjoyed by the residents of the post. Numbers of people are still away on leave or at maneuver work, but the visiting summer visitors help to enliven the social side of affairs. Mrs. Harmon has been visiting West Point this week, the guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. John W. Lang. Mrs. Dodds, wife of Lieutenant Dodds, has with her as her guest her mother, Mrs. Allen. Mrs. Summerlin, of Washington, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Sladen.

Lieutenant Manchester is at maneuver work at Mt. Gretna, Pa., and Mrs. Manchester is now there visiting her husband. Mrs. Baer's guests at dinner on Wednesday were Mrs. H. E. Mitchell and Captain Cowles. Capt. and Mrs. Glennon, of the Navy, came up for the week-end as guests of their daughter, Mrs. Cross. Mrs. Cross's brothers, who are ensigns in the Navy, were also of the party. Lieut. and Mrs. Glassford's house guest for last week was Mr. McLaughlin, of New York.

Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs, with their sons, George and Scott, returned on Monday from the Adirondacks, where they have been for a number of weeks. Lieutenant Riggs has recovered very satisfactorily from his recent operation for appendicitis. Capt. and Mrs. Anderson's guest is Miss Ruth Anderson, of Lexington, Va. Miss Anna Glover, of Garrison, has been visiting Mrs. Fieberger the past week. Mr. Joe, of Memphis, Tenn., came up to stay over Sunday as the guest of his cousin, Mrs. Williford.

Mrs. Thomlinson gave a charming tea on Friday for Mesdames Barry, Fieberger, Newell, Estes, Fiske, Lewis, Miley, Hodges, Boak, De Witt Jones, Cross, and Miss Cross. Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Deha served the ice cream.

Lieut. Harry S. Hodges has been suddenly called away from Governors Island, where he has been busy with maneuver work, to Norfolk, Va., on account of the illness of his father. Col. George H. Sands is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. J. S. Jones. Colonel Sands has just returned from a delightful trip to Panama and is stopping here for a few days en route to Fort Riley, his station. Mrs. Eberts, mother of Cadet Eberts, is a guest at the Villa, Highland Falls. On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Eberts was hostess of a pleasant bridge party for Mesdames Baer, Glassford, Williford, Liech, Reeder, McRae, Barnes and Conkling. The prize was won by Mrs. Liech. Miss Mary Randolph Lathrop, of Richmond, Va., is the guest of Mrs. Hodges.

Mrs. H. E. Mitchell gave a luncheon on Friday at the home of her father, Lieutenant Braden, at Highland Falls, for Mesdames G. G. Bartlett, J. S. Jones, Geoffrey Bartlett, Miss Patch and Miss Bartlett. Mr. Denon on Thursday gave a tea complimentary to her guests, Mrs. Smith and her aunt, Mrs. McPeckers. Others there were Mesdames Fieberger, Sladen, Fiske, Harmon, O'Hara and J. S. Jones. Cadets Evans and Haw were guests of Mrs. Hodges at dinner on Wednesday.

Mrs. Spencer, mother of Cadet Spencer, entertained with a cadet tea on Thursday. The Card Club was entertained by Mrs. Clayton on Thursday, and at an extra table were Mesdames Hall, Newgarden, Graves and Geoffrey Bartlett. The prize-winners were Mesdames Graves, Thomlinson and Dickman. On Wednesday Mrs. H. E. Mitchell entertained at tea at the club for Mesdames Powers, Dodds, Allen, Geoffrey Bartlett, G. G. Bartlett, Donovan and Miss Bartlett. Mrs. Barry received with Cadet Dorst at the Tuesday hop; Mrs. Vandewater, of Newburgh, received on Thursday with Cadet Gillespie, and Mrs. Donovan with Cadet Lewis on Saturday evening. On Sunday the outdoors service in front of Battle Monument was held at nine o'clock, having been preceded by an early communion service at the Cadet Chapel.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 1, 1912.

The last midshipman of the class of 1912 has received his diploma. This was Ensign Albert C. Roberts, U.S.N., of Pennsylvania. The diploma was forwarded last Thursday to Ensign Roberts, whose examinations were delayed beyond the regular time by an attack of illness.

The class of 1916, the present Fourth Class of midshipmen, now forming at the Naval Academy, do not intend to let the custom of spiking their caps at the truck of the mainmast of the Hartford die out, and they propose to have the feat performed by the entire membership before the upper classmen return to duty here on Oct. 1. Saturday afternoon six of the Fourth Classmen climbed to the top of the mainmast and spiked their uniform caps at the mainmast, 115 feet from deck. The ascent from the top of "Jacob's Ladder" is up the royal mast for fifteen feet and has to be made by shining up, with handholds on the ropes. At the top the climber, in order to reach the spike, has to stand on the edge of a small ring with one handhold, while with the other hand he spikes his cap.

The "plebes" are having glorious times these days. They enjoy baseball, weekly concerts by the band and stag dances, and there is only one upper classman in the whole Academy to make them observe the laws of the "Code." Most of the Fourth Classmen, however, are zealous in observing the "rules" that obtain between themselves and the upper classmen.

The 3d and 4th Divisions of the Fourth Class played the second game of ball Saturday afternoon for the championship of the class. The score was: 3d Division, 11; 4th, 3. In the first game the Saturday before, between the 1st and 2d Divisions, the score was: 1st, 9; 2d, 7. The closing game will be between the 1st and 3d Divisions.

The four divisions of the Fourth Class are engaged in a series of competitive drills, which with other elements of their work in the Naval Academy this summer, it is understood will result in special privileges to the division that wins. So far the 3d Division is in the lead.

In the swimming lessons for the Fourth Class E. S. Krantz, the instructor, teaches the holds that a drowning man takes on his rescuer and the methods of breaking them. The midshipmen are instructed how to rescue drowning persons and to resuscitate them as taken from the water.

The following additional midshipmen have been admitted to the Fourth Class: J. W. Simms, Mississippi; A. C. McFall, South Carolina; W. D. Bacon, Ohio.

Surg. Ralph W. McDowell, U.S.N., formerly national amateur champion single sculler, has succeeded Surg. J. A. Murphy as director of physical training at the Naval Academy.

Surgeon McDowell is also an accomplished athlete on other lines than that of oarsman. He is now busily engaged with the Fourth Class, physical training forming a large part of their work.

Aviation has its attendant dangers. On Wednesday Lieut. Theodore G. Ellyson, U.S.N., began making experiments here on starting a hydro-aeroplane from its landing by means of compressed air, by which it is hoped to raise the plane immediately into the air without making a run in the water. The experiment was made to ascertain primarily whether or not the machine could be raised in the short run that is available on the deck of a battleship. The trial was made from the Santee's wharf. The hydro-aeroplane was placed on a small cart that was started in motion along the wharf at a given speed. Running at a fairly good rate the flight was begun at the end of the pier. The aviator had gone only a few yards when his aeroplane struck a gust of wind, tilted to one side and plunged into the river, carrying Lieutenant Ellyson with it. Steps were immediately taken to go to his rescue, but the aviator was equal to the situation. He was soon seen, with a smiling face, climbing over the superstructure of the machine. Lieutenant Ellyson was taken aboard a boat and the hydro-aeroplane was towed to the aviation camp. It will require two days to complete the repairs to the machine. Lieutenant Ellyson's fall was from a height of twenty feet. Capt. Washington I. Chambers, U.S.N., head of the U.S. Naval Aviation Corps, was here to witness the experiment.

The Navy aviators are engaged at present in testing engines to ascertain the best one for use in their aviation work. Lieut. John H. Towers and Ensign Victor D. Herbster, U.S.N., of the Navy aviation corps, are on brief leaves. Dr. W. N. Berkeley, chemist at the Naval Aviation Station, will spend his vacation in the Catskill Mountains. Instr. J. W. King, of the

Naval Academy, is spending part of his vacation in Detroit, Mich.

The large wooden figurehead that used to be on the prow of the U.S.S. Delaware, and which for some years has been housed in the Steamship Building, is to be restored to the Academy grounds, where it was formerly. It will be placed on a granite pedestal in front of Bancroft Hall and will be in direct line with its stately portals and the entrance of the Library Building, and also with the monument to graduate Midn. M. A. Clemson and J. H. Hynson and Midn. J. H. H. Pillsbury. The base of the pedestal of the monument, on Mexican War. The base of the pedestal of the monument, on which the figurehead will rest, is about five feet square. On the four sides of the block are the words: "U.S. Ship Delaware, 1817." "Powhatan." "King Philip." "Tecumseh." The head is supposed to represent the Indian chief Tecumseh. This relic used to be seen on the Delaware when she was only a hulk, lying in the waters off Norfolk, before the Civil War. It was presumed to have been taken to the Norfolk yard, whence it came to the Naval Academy.

The torpedo boat destroyer Stringham and the torpedo boat Bailey sailed from the Naval Academy on Monday for the Norfolk Navy Yard, whence they will be despatched for service along the coast in the vicinity of the Capes for tests with wireless stations at the Norfolk Yard and other places. These vessels were equipped some time ago with wireless apparatus and have been engaged in wireless experiments in the Chesapeake.

Six neat bungalows, 24 by 26 feet each, made of tiles, are being erected at the Naval Experiment Station for the use of employees.

Mr. E. S. Krantz, one of the newly appointed physical instructors of the Naval Academy, is interested in the Boy Scout work, and proposes to superintend the formation of a camp of Scouts here. He will shortly contribute a series of weekly articles to the one daily of Annapolis on "Gymnastics, Athletics, and the Necessity of Training the Body as Well as the Mind."

Miss Sanderson, of Washington, sister of Capt. Charles R. Sanderson, U.S.M.C., is the guest of Mrs. T. W. Smith, at Arundel-on-the-Bay, near Annapolis.

Mrs. D. W. Mullan, wife of Commander Mullan, U.S.N., has returned from a visit to California. In a few days Mrs. Mullan will go to South Beach, States Island, on a visit to her son, Dr. Eugene Mullan, of the U.S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, after which she will motor in Canada, visiting Quebec, Montreal, Toronto and the Thousand Islands, returning here in October. Commander Mullan will join Mrs. Mullan in Toronto. Mrs. Mary Shields Lawson, of Michigan, who has been with her son, a midshipman, at the Naval Academy, will leave here in a few days for a trip abroad.

Lieut. R. G. Fuller, U.S.N., who is on leave, has joined his wife here at the home of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Claude. Mr. R. H. Bonilla, instructor at the Naval Academy, and family will leave in a few days for a month in the Alleghenies, near Keyser, Mineral county, W. Va. They will visit Clayville, near the foot of the mountain, and Hartmansville, on the top of the Alleghenies.

Lieut. John L. Doxey, U.S.M.C., visited friends here last week. He is en route to the Philippines for a three-year tour of duty.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., July 17, 1912.

Mrs. John F. Guilfoyle gave an enjoyable card party July 19, complimentary to her sister, Mrs. Garrard. There were three tables of five hundred and two of bridge. The guests were Mesdames Dyer, Bundy, McCulloch, James, Schultz, Clark, Holderness, Raborg, Shaw, Whitman, Cowin, Stodter, Armstrong, Morgan, White, Pendleton, Miss Goodall and Miss Phister. Mrs. Garrard left on Sunday evening for her home at Fort Myer, Va. Mrs. Arthur Williams was hostess Saturday at an elaborate card party. Bridge and five hundred were played. There were six tables of bridge and five of five hundred. The first prize at bridge, a handsome Japanese basket filled with flowers, was won by Mrs. Brooks. Mrs. Clark received a lace coat set for second best score. The third prize, a silver vanity case and chain, was given to Miss Hallman. The first prize at five hundred, a Japanese basket filled with flowers, was carried off by Mrs. Holley. Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Armstrong received pretty Japanese fans for second and third. Delicious refreshments were served. Other guests included Mesdames Bundy, Reno, White, Fitch, Westcott, Jordan, Reardon, Keener, Myer, Kitts, Kilbourne, Shaw, Christian, Le May, Cutrer, Raborg, Pendleton, Black, Stull, Knight, Boyce, Barzyski, Sanno, Van Horn, Fuller, Mason, Weidensaul, Morton, Jordan, Comegys, Misses Tilton, Goodall, Fernandez, Phister and Dobbins.

A number of the ladies from the post on Sunday visited the camp at Pole Mountain. Mrs. Cowin had Mrs. Bundy, Mrs. Pearson and Miss Phister in the auto with her; Captain Battle took Mrs. Williams and Miss Davis in his car; Dr. and Mrs. Wing had with them Mrs. Snyder and several others; another car contained Mrs. Van Horn, Mrs. Weidensaul, Mrs. Holley and her sister, Miss Dobbins; Mrs. Dowell went up in her car with Lieutenant Dowell and several other officers who had spent the day in the post; Mrs. Kimball, Miss Kimball and her cousin, Miss Borradaile, were also visitors in camp.

Mrs. Sparks has as her guests her sister and niece, Mrs. and Miss Knight. Mrs. Kilbourne's mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Boyce, from St. Louis, are visiting her for the summer. Mrs. E. Morton gave a beautiful luncheon on Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Weidensaul, guest of her sister, Mrs. James H. Van Horn, and for Mrs. Holley, Mrs. Van Horn, Mrs. Bundy, Mrs. Frank, Miss Dobbins and Miss Fernandez.

Mrs. Elizabeth Kieffer gave a pretty lavender tea on Tuesday for her guest, Mrs. Fred W. Phifer, of Wheatland. Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Kieffer and Mrs. Phifer received Mrs. Paul B. Phifer, from Cheyenne, president of the punch bowl. Mrs. Bundy and Mrs. McCulloch served, assisted by Misses Helen Abbott, Elizabeth Gill, Fernandez, Stull and Shaw. About seventy-five ladies called.

Mrs. William Burt received the Artillery Bridge Club on Tuesday. Mrs. Wheeler and Mrs. Le May making the high score. Mrs. Frank A. Armstrong gave a delightful bridge party on Tuesday evening for Mrs. Arthur Holderness, a recent bride in the post, who is her guest during Lieutenant Holderness's absence at Pole Mountain. The guests included Mesdames Sanno, Pendleton, Raborg, McCulloch, James, Walker, Shaw, Pearson, Guilfoyle, Schultz, Misses Goodall and Jeffers. The following is the program given by the 4th Field Artillery band at the concert on Wednesday evening: March, "The Colossus," by Sweet; overture, "Ray Blas," by Bartholdi; waltz, "The Artist's Life," by Strauss; grand selection, "Samson and Delilah," by Saint-Saens; cornet solo, "Remembrance of Liberty," by Casey; gems from "The Chocolate Soldier" (by request), by Strauss. A. D. Anitolo, director.

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Robert H. Westcott entertained with six tables of bridge and two of five hundred. There was a prize—a handsome hand embroidered guests' towel—for each table. Mrs. Stodter and Mrs. Van Horn making the highest scores at five hundred, Mrs. Reno, Mrs. Christian, Mrs. McCleave and Mrs. Holderness winning at bridge. Refreshments were served by Mrs. Bundy and Mrs. Kitts, assisted by Miss Fernandez, Miss Shaw, Miss Stull and Miss Fithian. In the evening Mrs. Westcott had four tables of bridge; the prizes—guests' towels—were won by Mrs. Bundy, Mrs. Kitts, Mrs. Holley and Mrs. Reardon. Mrs. Cutrer received the consolation prize. The guests in the evening were Mesdames Bundy, Kieffer, Myer, Black, Clark, Holley, Dowell, Kitts, Fithian, Cutrer and Reardon, Miss Williams, Misses Dobbins, Miss Rosalie Williams, Miss Davis and Miss Hallman.

Mrs. Samuel B. Pearson gave a delightful bridge on Wednesday evening, in honor of Mrs. Arthur Holderness. The prizes were won by Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. McCulloch, Mrs. Christian and Mrs. Morgan. Other guests were Mesdames Guilfoyle, Schultz, Armstrong, Walker, Stodter, James, Camp, Raborg, Pendleton, Misses Goodall, Jeffers and Phister. Miss Margaret Dade gave a dancing party on Wednesday evening for about thirty of her young friends. An appetizing supper concluded the evening. Mrs. Sanno and Mrs. Pendleton were guests of Mrs. Arthur Williams for luncheon on Thursday.

Major John W. Heavey, attached to the 11th Infantry since his promotion to the 14th, left on Thursday. He will spend a short leave in the East before reporting for duty at the War College in Washington, D.C. Gen. Frederick A. Smith was a guest in the post on Friday, en route from Pole Mountain to New York, where he will take command of a division at the maneuvers to be held there. Col. Arthur Williams is now in command of the troops at Pole Mountain. Colonel Pickering, recently attached, is in command of the 11th Infantry. Of the officers of the 11th Infantry Major Les goes soon to the War College at Washington, D.C., Captain Kitts to San Antonio as paymaster, Lieutenants Black and Van Horn to the Signal School and Captain Myer to the School of Instruction at Leavenworth.

Mrs. James B. Kemper gave a supper and informal dance on Thursday for her sister, Miss Mason, of San Diego, Cal. Other guests were Misses Shaw, Hallman, Rosalie Williams, Keating, Mrs. Reardon, Lieutenants Conley, Rothwell, Tompkins and Robinson. Major William L. Litebrant, 9th Cav., and family are recent arrivals.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, July 13, 1912.

At the family house in the navy yard Sunday afternoon the infant son of Surg. and Mrs. F. C. Cook was christened Francis Augustus Cook, in honor of his grandfather, Rear Admiral Cook, U.S.N., retired, of Northampton, Mass., who was present. Rev. Harry Hudson, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Bremerton, performed the service. The little one wore the beautiful christening robe worn by its father in 1869. Rear Admiral Cook was then a young lieutenant on board the old U.S. frigate Savannah, which was on a visit to Paris when he received the news of the birth of a son and hurrying to the city purchased a beautiful christening robe for the future surgeon in the Navy. In 1880 this robe was worn by the Admiral's second son, now Lieut. Harold E. Cook, executive officer of the U.S.S. Mayflower, who, with Mrs. Cook's brother, Mr. Thomas A. Bain, of Norfolk, Va., was named as a godfather, two young officers acting as proxies, Mrs. Nicholson, wife of Paymr. Rishworth Nicholson, was godmother. Mrs. T. A. Bain, of Norfolk, Va., the child's maternal grandmother, assisted in the service. After the ceremony nearly every officer and lady in the yard came in for tea and offered congratulations.

Asst. Civil Engr. R. M. Warfield and Mrs. Warfield entertained at a Fourth of July party at their home in Bremerton for their son, Master Ralph Warfield, and the young people of the navy yard. A buffet luncheon was served at noon, and the little people were allowed to fire all the crackers and torpedoes they liked. Among the young guests were Buddie and Jean Campbell, Kathleen Bain, of Norfolk, Va., Margaret Offley, Harry Bixby, Fay Doyen, Tom Brownell, Eleanor Klink, of San Francisco, and the Misses Brownell. In the evening a number of the grown-ups came in to help the young people enjoy their fireworks, the list including Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman, Mr. and Mrs. Carney and son, Charles, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Claud Jones, of Bremerton, Mrs. H. Brown, Miss Riley, of Seattle, Civil Engr. E. H. Brown, Lieut. Commander Campbell, Lieut. Comdr. Leland F. James and Lieut. H. A. Orr.

Governor M. E. Hay, of Olympia, with Pliny Allen, state Senator, and J. Chadwick, editor of the Seattle Argus, called at the yard Thursday. The Governor and party were guests at luncheon of Mr. C. P. Kimball, of Bremerton. The guests also included George F. Ward, state Senator, and Mr. H. O. Stone, secretary of the Bremerton Commercial Club.

Paymr. Henry de F. Mel, accounting officer at the yard, left Friday for California for a month's visit with his parents. Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds, commander-in-chief of the Pacific Reserve Fleet, Lieutenants Klein and Little, of his staff, and Mrs. Reynolds spent the past week at Portland as guests of the city, during the Elks' Convention. Mrs. T. A. Bain and daughter, Miss Kathleen, guests at the home of Mrs. Bain's daughter, Mrs. Cook, wife of Surg. F. C. Cook, for the past four months, left Tuesday for their home at Norfolk, Va. Lieut. and Mrs. R. M. Griswold are spending a few weeks at Seaside Hot Springs. Miss Beth Smith, of Portland, is a guest at the home of her sister, Mrs. Perkins, and Lieut. Fred Perkins. Miss Jessie Miller, from Berkeley, Cal., daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Merrill Miller, arrives to-day to visit at the home of her sister, Mrs. Brown, wife of Paymr. George Brown, jr. Miss Blanche Irving, of Washington, D.C., is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. Lyman, and Captain Lyman.

Miss Dorothy Morrison, of Portland, spent Saturday at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. R. M. Griswold. Mrs. C. A. Doyen and daughter, Miss Alice Ruth, were guests of friends at Fort Worden over Sunday. Mrs. J. M. Priest, of Bellingham, is spending a few days at the home of her cousin, Naval Constr. D. C. Nutting, and Mrs. Nutting.

Lieut. Walter A. Smead entertained at a matinee party Wednesday at the Moore Theater, in honor of Mrs. Van Buren and her guests, Miss Schmelz and Mrs. Slater, of Hampton, Va., Miss Gladys James, of San Francisco, Miss Alice Ruth Doyen, Miss Fay, Paymaster Van Buren, Lieutenant Taffender and Ensign Miller. After the matinee the latter entertained the guests at an automobile party.

Mr. H. H. Hogan, of San Francisco, is spending the week at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Moses, and Lieut. W. J. Moses. Mrs. Scott, wife of Lieut. D. A. Scott, of the Colorado, arrived from San Francisco the first of the week. Mrs. George P. Dyer has arrived to spend a few weeks in Bremerton during the stay of her husband's ship, the Colorado. Mrs. T. S. Laughlin, with her little daughter, Nancy, and Mr. Laurens S. Willis arrived Tuesday to join their husbands for a few weeks in Bremerton.

Dr. M. C. Baker, of the Colorado, is spending two weeks' leave at San Francisco. Ensigns C. B. Byrne, E. W. Coyle, R. H. Hawkins, R. E. Kerr and G. L. Woodruff reported Tuesday from Annapolis for duty on the Colorado. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Alfred Reynolds were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Collins at Seattle over Friday night and received at the Potlatch ball given in honor of the Army and Navy people.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., July 27, 1912.

Mrs. Allen M. Smith entertained Wednesday at her home at a handsomely appointed Japanese bridge luncheon for her sister, Miss Jane Drew, of New York, who leaves shortly for San Francisco; Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall, who will leave the Army the early part of August for her future home at Baltimore, Md., and Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith, who leaves Aug. 15 for Jefferson Barracks, Mo. The decorations throughout the rooms was carried out in Infantry blue and Japanese Iris of the same shade. In the dining room a huge canopy of lighted jinrikisha lanterns was suspended over the table, where the centerpiece was a large brass basket of Iris together with clusters of candelabra. The guests were Mrs. Moor N. Falls, Mrs. Hugh A. Parker, Mrs. George H. Penrose, Mrs. Edward F. Geddings, Mrs. James R. Lindsay, Mrs. Otho W. B. Farr, Mrs. Aristides Moreno, of the post, and Miss Polly Field, of Porto Rico.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker were honor guests Saturday of William J. Russell at luncheon at The Inn, Lake Minnetonka. Mrs. Edward F. Geddings entertained Saturday evening at bridge in honor of Miss Drew, New York. Capt. and Mrs. James A. Lynch and Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker were honor guests Saturday at a dinner given by Mrs. J. T. Morris, Minneapolis, at the Lafayette Club, Lake Minnetonka. Later the guests were taken to the weekly dance at the club.

Mrs. George H. Penrose on Friday had a bridge luncheon for Mrs. Drew. There were twelve guests. Capt. and Mrs. Moor N. Falls, Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker and Mrs. C. C. Cirkler, Minneapolis, are picnicking to-day at Lake Sarah. The party left this morning and will motor to the Lake. Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker entertained informally Thursday at dinner. Mrs. Rowan P. Lemley, Infantry garrison, entertained Tuesday afternoon at a prettily appointed bridge party in compliment to her sister, Mrs. A. H. Danforth, San Antonio, Texas, and Miss Bankhead, Paris, Texas, guest of Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. Bankhead and Mrs. James A. Lynch. Miss Fuller, guest of Miss Taylor, returned Monday from Taylor's

Falls, Minn. Mrs. Englebert G. Ovenshine on Thursday gave a bowling party, followed by supper at her home for her sister, Mrs. Harold B. Fiske, Leavenworth, Kas., guest of Mrs. Harry L. Cooper.

Lieut. and Mrs. Odiorne H. Sampson returned Tuesday from a canoeing trip to St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. Hugh A. Parker entertained Thursday at a porch party for Mrs. J. T. Morris and Mrs. J. G. Fullerton, both of Minneapolis. There were ten guests. Mrs. Parker was assisted by Mrs. James A. Lynch and Mrs. Moor N. Falls.

The St. Paul Chapter of the D.A.R. had a special meeting at the home of Mrs. Charles Taylor Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Taylor was assisted in receiving by Mrs. William Egan and Mrs. Charles Neely, St. Paul; Mrs. James A. Lynch, Mrs. John S. Loud, Mrs. Edward S. Hayes, Miss Fuller and Miss Bessie Taylor, of this garrison. A paper on "The Battle of Birch County," prepared by Mrs. James J. Egan, was read by Miss K. Maud Clum, vice regent of the chapter. Mrs. Charles Taylor presented the chapter with an interesting picture of Fort Snelling in 1861, the original of which is owned by William Bircher, of St. Paul. The picture, which shows the old ferry over the Mississippi River to the Fort, owned by Franklin Steele, brother of Mrs. Sibley, will be placed in the Sibley house at Mendota. William Bircher, an old settler at the Fort, gave a series of recollections of incidents of early life in that part of the state. A band concert was given by the 28th Infantry band.

Mrs. Sydney A. Cloman, of Fort Brady, Mich., is spending a few weeks in Minneapolis, the guest of relatives and friends. Mrs. Charles L. Scott, Fort Riley, Kas., is the guest of her parents in St. Paul. Lieut. Hugh H. McGee, 2d Cav., recently returned from the Philippines, is the guest of his father, Judge McGee, Minneapolis.

Lieut. and Mrs. James Woolnough, 21st Inf., are receiving congratulations from their many friends in both cities upon Lieutenant Woolnough's appointment as military instructor to the University of Minnesota. Lieutenant Woolnough is a Minneapolis man and his parents are residents of that city for many years. Mrs. Woolnough lived in St. Paul before her marriage about six years ago and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kopper, Portland avenue, St. Paul. Lieut. and Mrs. Woolnough are spending the summer with Lieutenant Woolnough's parents at Lake Minnetonka, having recently returned from the Philippines with his regiment.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., July 24, 1912.

At the largest affair of the week Mrs. Charles M. Ray and her niece, Miss Nina Blow, of San Francisco, entertained on Thursday afternoon. At the tea table Mrs. L. W. T. Waller was assisted by Mrs. Roland W. Schumann, Mrs. Thomas F. Ruhm and Mrs. Holton S. Curl, while Mrs. Arthur B. Owens, Mrs. C. W. O. Bunker and Miss Ruth Hascall served punch. Prizes were won by Mrs. Phillips A. Lovering, Mr. Eugene Tobey, Mrs. Roland W. Schumann, Mr. Thomas Washington, Mrs. Allen B. Reed, Miss Cornelia Kempf and Miss Marie English, while other guests were Mesdames Henry M. Gleason, Elizabeth Herreshoff, Emily Cutts, Arthur B. Owens, Mark St. Clair Ellis, Jay M. Salladay, George A. McKay, Mary Turner, William L. V. Calhoun, Norman Kirk, Gillett, Allen B. Reed, Samuel Gordon, William H. Standley, Thomas D. Griffin, Joseph Effe, Herbert L. Kelley, Frances B. Gatewood, Ward Ellis, Alfred A. Pratt, Miss Anita Curtis, Miss Nourse, of Washington, D.C., Miss Marjorie Brown, of New York, Miss Walsh, of San Francisco.

Miss Anita Curtis, guest of her sister, Mrs. William H. Standley, has returned to her San Francisco home. Miss Nina Blow left for San Francisco Saturday afternoon for a week's visit to her aunt, Mrs. Charles M. Ray, who accompanied her for a few days' visit in the metropolis. Mrs. Thomas Washington and Mrs. Charles W. Crosse left on Saturday for Santa Cruz to remain while the Denver is there. The Denver is to return to this yard on the 29th inst. and will then be fitted out for a trip to San Diego and Central America.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Irwin F. Landis have returned to Vallejo. He was ordered here from the Colorado last January for treatment for his eyes and has since been on sick leave. At present Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Landis are spending a few days at the Yerba Buena station. Pay Insp. and Mrs. Joseph Effe entertained at dinner last week for Mr. Dir. and Mrs. Phillips A. Lovering, Pay Dir. and Mr. Charles M. Ray, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William H. Standley, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Gatewood S. Lincoln and P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. John R. Hornberger.

P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. Roland W. Schumann, who have been spending their honeymoon at Lake Tahoe, have returned to Vallejo and taken a house, pending the arrival of the California, to which the former is to report for duty. Mrs. Eleanor Martin entertained at a beautiful dinner in her San Francisco home in honor of Mrs. Carol Buck, who is soon to leave for Major Buck's new station in Montana. Among those asked were Baroness von Rosenzweig, Miss Rosita Nieto, Miss Mullen, Miss Grant, Baroness von Schroeder, Erwin Roethe, William Byrne, Chapman Grant, Charles Applegate and Edward McIntyre.

Chaplain Leroy N. Taylor, under treatment at the hospital for some time, has been assigned to the Independence. Ensign George Joerns and Lieut. Robert Morris were examined for promotion this week. Ensign and Mrs. Claude S. Gillette are among the torpedo boat people now living in Vallejo. Capt. and Mrs. Henry T. Mayo left for Napa on Saturday. Mrs. Mayo to spend some time there with friends. Mrs. L. W. T. Waller has visiting her aunt, Miss Wilde. Col. and Mrs. Waller will entertain at dinner in her honor July 30. Lieut. and Mrs. Fernando Reichmuth are to occupy the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. Reed shortly. Lieutenant Reed is at Santa Cruz with the Cleveland, which is to sail for Bremerton the last of this month, when Mrs. Reed will follow him North.

Mrs. McLaughlin is spending a week or two as the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Holton S. Curl. Rear Admiral Albert B. Willis, director of navy yards, will arrive on Friday for a several days' stay as guest of Capt. Henry T. Mayo, who is on a tour of inspection. P.A. Paymr. Harry E. Collins, who recently sustained a fracture of the arm while in bathing at Santa Cruz, came up on Monday and will remain at the naval hospital until Saturday, returning to San Francisco, where he and Mrs. Collins are making their home.

In honor of Mrs. Howard E. Ames, who leaves for Washington, D.C., on the retirement of Medical Director Ames Aug. 7, Mrs. Alfred A. Pratt entertained at a prettily appointed luncheon this afternoon for Mesdames Wing, Simons, Waller, Lovering, See and Miss Wilde. Mrs. Samuel Gordon made Mrs. Allen B. Reed the motif for a bridge party this afternoon, when prizes were won by Mrs. Waller, Mrs. Curl and Miss Cornelia Kempf. Others of the party were Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Charles M. Ray, Miss Nourse, Mrs. George A. McKay, Mrs. Jay M. Salladay, Mrs. W. O. Bunker, Mrs. Gatewood S. Lincoln and Mrs. Thomas D. Griffin. Med. Dir. and Mrs. Phillips S. Lovering entertained at dinner to-night for a dozen guests. Mrs. David Scott has left for Bremerton, where her husband will be stationed until September. Miss Anita Curtis, visiting her sister, Mrs. William H. Standley, at this yard, has returned to San Francisco.

The collier Jupiter will leave the ways on Aug. 24. The ceremonies will be less elaborate than was the case with the Prometheus. Mrs. Thomas F. Ruhm, wife of Naval Constructor Ruhm, who has been in charge of the ship's construction, will act as her sponsor. Repairs to the Prometheus are to be completed by Aug. 6 and it is expected that she will leave about Aug. 10 for California City to coal, preparatory to rejoining the Pacific Fleet. The cruisers California and South Dakota are due to reach San Francisco Aug. 10, but it is believed that they will be ordered to San Diego instead and will have target practice before coming here for repairs. The Maryland is to be at San Diego for target practice by Sept. 1. The California is in good condition and comparatively little work will have to be done on her, but considerable repairs will possibly be required on the machinery of the South Dakota.

Repair work amounting to \$100,000 on the Yorktown is to be started as soon as practicable. Repairs on the Law-

rence and Vicksburg are to be completed on Aug. 15, on the Hopkins Aug. 21, Truxtun Sept. 14, Paul Jones Sept. 21, and the Buffalo Oct. 4. The \$75,000 worth of repairs authorized on the Buffalo are well under way and the vessel will be placed in drydock on Monday to remain three weeks.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., July 25, 1912.

Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus issued orders last Saturday that the field officers participating in maneuvers near Gate, Wash., make the 90-mile test ride. The ride will start at Gate and be under the personal supervision of General Maus. The following from this post will take the ride: Col. George S. Young, 21st Inf.; Lieut. Col. Joseph Clarke, M.C.; Major E. F. McLaughlin, jr., 2d Field Art.; Major Abraham Buffington, 21st Inf.; Major J. B. Clayton, M.C.; Major S. E. Smiley, 21st Inf.; Major A. S. Fleming, A.G. Dept.

Mrs. George S. Young, wife of Colonel Young, called a meeting of the post ladies on Saturday morning at her home and a bridge club was organized. Mrs. A. S. Fleming was elected president and Mrs. Young, secretary and treasurer. The ladies are to play each Thursday morning. The members are Mesdames Young, Fleming, Yule, Jones, Dawson, McCleave, Bugbee, Wilkes, Buffington, McLaughlin, Glass, Humphry, Lanza, Harlow, Rockwell, Warfield, Kinnison, Osseward and Parker. The first meeting was held on Thursday morning at Mrs. Young's.

Mrs. Buffington and her small son, from Portland, spent the week-end with Major and Mrs. Buffington of the post. In an exciting polo game between the Boise, Idaho, Barracks soldiers and the 2d Field Artillery men on Monday of last week the Cavalry from Boise carried off first honors. Many officers from different posts have made brief visits here during the week on their way to maneuvers.

Dr. McCleave and his family from Oakland, Cal., are visiting Mrs. McCleave. They leave for home on Sunday. Major Clayton took General Maus and Major Fleming in his auto down to the maneuver camp on Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Lentz are happy over the birth of a baby boy on Wednesday.

Capt. and Mrs. Edgar Yule with some friends went in Captain Yule's machine to visit for a day at maneuver camp near Centralia. Lieutenant Hartz was compelled to return home from maneuvers on account of illness. To add to the excitement of the maneuver camp, an Artillery mule kicked an auto to pieces Sunday forenoon. The tourist owning the machine declares Uncle Sam will be relieved of further responsibility of that particular mule should he ever see him again.

Mrs. W. F. Bugbee, wife of Captain Bugbee, honored her cousin, Miss Marion Speck, of Kansas City, Mo., with a young ladies' party on Tuesday afternoon. A guessing game was enjoyed for an hour, after which delicious refreshments were served. Miss Brambila won the prize, a hand crocheted bag. Those present were the Misses Arabella and Rose Clarke, Helen McLaughlin, Mae Foster, Polly Young, Marguerite Buffington, Grace Kinnison, Miss Brambila and Mrs. Lloyd.

Capt. Edward Stuart returned to the post after five months spent in the General Hospital at the Presidio. Captain Stuart is quite well again and will return to duty. Mrs. Jones gave an informal dinner on Tuesday for Mrs. Bugbee, Miss Speck and Mrs. Fred Foster. Mrs. Hartz and Mrs. Rockwell spent two days last week visiting their husbands in Centralia.

Mrs. Walter Kenyon Lloyd gave a luncheon on Tuesday complimentary to Mrs. William F. Morrison, wife of Captain Morrison, who with her husband sails Aug. 5 for the Philippines. The guests were Mesdames Marion P. Maus, George S. Young, A. S. Fleming, Fred Foster, William F. Morrison, Edgar Yule, E. F. McLaughlin, jr., F. W. Bugbee, Joseph Clarke, Misses Loughborough, Field and Speck, Mrs. Abraham Buffington, Mrs. J. B. Clayton and Mrs. Cabell, of Portland. Mrs. Joseph Clarke entertained with a Wednesday dinner for Mrs. McCleave, Dr. and Mrs. McCleave and Capt. and Mrs. Morrison.

The Artillery band helps to add a little life to the deserted post, with a concert every other afternoon. The polo tournament will begin in this post Aug. 6. Four different teams are to take part: Boise City, Boise Barracks, the Waverly Country Club team, of Portland, and the 2d Field Artillery, of the garrison. The affair will last four days, after which the Artillery troops leave for Warm Springs, Wash., for target practice. They will be away until Nov. 1.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., July 28, 1912.

Mrs. Robert M. Getty was hostess at a bridge party Tuesday afternoon. The prizes were won by Mrs. Sneed, Mrs. John Marshall and Mrs. Peck, both of Highland Park. Other guests of the afternoon were Mesdames Blanchard, DeWitt, Langwill, Rogers, Pruyn, Clark, Rice, Broadhurst, McDonald, Wilcox, Bernheim, Misses Bishop, Rafferty, Getty, Angur, Pruyn, McDonald and Clark. Mrs. Gilbert M. Allen and children arrived on Wednesday to join Lieutenant Allen, 19th Inf. Mrs. and Miss Mills, who have been guests of Mrs. Tompkins, left last week for their home in Sioux Falls. Lieut. George D. Murphy, 27th Inf., is at St. Luke's Hospital, having undergone a slight operation.

A delightful moonlight beach party was given Wednesday by Miss Marion Bishop, in honor of Miss Katherine Dickman, of Chicago, guest of Miss Cornelia Getty. A large bonfire was built, and a delicious course supper was served. The guests were Mrs. Clark, Misses Pruyn, Getty, Baily, McDonald, Angur, Clark, Rafferty, Captains Helms and Going, Cadet McDonald and Lieutenants McDonald, Stevenson, Davis, Mr. Armstrong, of Lake Forest, and Lieutenants London and Collis, from the Naval Training Station.

Attending the dance at the Moraine Hotel from the post Tuesday night were Miss Lila McDonald, Miss Agnes Pruyn, Cadet and Lieut. Joe McDonald. A number of the post people have been attending the tennis tournament at the Onwensia Club to see May Sutton play. Major J. B. McDonald, who has been with the troops at Sparta, returned to the post.

Mrs. Byard Sneed, of the post, will leave Tuesday for her home in Southern Illinois. Mrs. R. E. Smyser entertained informally with two tables of bridge on Friday afternoon for her mother, Mrs. R. S. Craig, who is visiting Mrs. Smyser. The prize was won by Mrs. Croft.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., July 31, 1912.

Col. William C. Rafferty and Col. Delamere Skerrett are here for the target practice, and are occupying the quarters recently vacated by Capt. Louis Turtle. Col. and Mrs. Strong spent several days in Washington last week. Colonel Haynes has returned from Hot Springs, Va., where he left his wife and her mother. Mrs. Haynes has been ill ever since she came here.

Miss Fee, of New Orleans, sister of Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur, gave a party Friday evening for Misses Lola Berry, Ann Brown and Bessie Kimberly, Laura Lewis, Rowena Abbott, Gretchen Wahl, Rhodes and Lawrence, of New Orleans, and Lieutenants Booth, Murphy, French, Thiele, Thatcher, Jouett, Montgomery, Blood, Ferron, Kimball, Wood, Blackmore and Lieut. and Mrs. Lane. Miss Emily Hughes is visiting Miss Dallas Lee, of Richmond, Va. Mrs. E. L. Burruss, of Norfolk, and Mrs. J. J. Mapp, of New Orleans, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Carson last week. Miss Nathalie Berry has gone to Barrancas to visit her sister, Mrs. William Boyd.

Monday evening Mrs. Merritt was hostess at a most delightful sailing party on the Oskey. The night was an ideal one, there being a full moon, and the water perfectly smooth. The guest of honor was Miss Hutchinson, of Nashville, Tenn. Other guests were the Messrs. Ann Brown and Bessie Kimberly, Laura Lewis, Rowena Abbott, Gretchen Wahl and Lieut.

tenants Campbell, Stanley, French, McDill, Ferros, Verbee, Smith, Weggenman.

Major and Mrs. William Chamberlaine and Captain Cook sailed on the Adriatic July 25 for Europe. Mrs. Frank Coe and Master William Coe left Sunday to join Major Coe at his new post, Governors Island. Major and Mrs. Hearn and family have taken the Winstons' house. Major and Mrs. Winston left Saturday for the mountains of Maryland, where they will stay the rest of the summer, and then go to Fort Barrancas. Lieut. and Mrs. Adeline Gibson and small daughter have gone to Blue Ridge Springs, Va., for the remainder of the heated term, and will go thence to their new post, Fort Dupont.

Capt. and Mrs. John C. Ohnstad and the Misses Ohnstad leave tomorrow for Goshen, Va., for a month. Capt. Richard C. Marshall, Jr., left today for Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va., with his father, Mrs. Guy Mix is at Atlantic City, the guest of Miss Daly, of Baltimore. Capt. James F. Howell spent several days in New York last week. Capt. and Mrs. Barnes have moved inside the fort and are occupying the house recently vacated by Capt. Harrison Hall, who sails for the Philippines on the Aug. 5 transport. Capt. and Mrs. Marshall gave a supper at the club Saturday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Capt. and Mrs. Totten and Captain Howard.

Two companies from Fort Dupont arrived here Sunday for practice with the big guns, Colonel Skerrett in command. The captains are Howard and Ryland and the lieutenants Ashbridge and Keefe.

Miss Rhodus and Miss Lawrence, of New Orleans, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur last week. Mrs. Ransom and Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Ransom, of Nashville, Tenn., are guests of Capt. and Mrs. McBride. Captain Carson is off on a short leave.

FORT MACKENZIE.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., July 28, 1912.

Major and Mrs. G. M. Ekwurzel, Mrs. Ekwurzel, Master Lars and Mrs. Thorpe are enjoying a fishing trip on Piney and are quartered at Piney Inn. Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Grote and Mrs. Grasselli and son, Eugene, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gillette at their cabin on Dome Lake. Capt. Wait C. Johnson, Lieuts. S. L. Pike and T. C. Loneragan motored to Buffalo today with Mr. Langworthy, and while there will engage in several tennis contests. Lieuts. O. W. Griswold and J. L. Wier are guests of Mr. W. G. Birkhauser for a fishing trip on Pass Creek.

Capt. and Mrs. Will L. Pyles entertained Mrs. Hulme and Capt. Wait C. Johnson at dinner Thursday. Lieut. C. M. Blackford received the sad news that his brother, thirty-two years old, was drowned at Peoria, Ill., on Tuesday. No details were conveyed in the message.

Lieut. Philip Hayes was the leading spirit in a jolly picnic party that went by moonlight Thursday night to North Pole, the highest point on the reservation. Those attending were Lieut. and Mrs. Bruce Magruder, Miss Hayes, Miss Hasey, Miss Howell, Miss Harris and Miss Van Ness and Lieutenants Hayes, Denson, Purdon and Ford. For the past seven weeks Lieuts. Bruce Magruder and O. W. Griswold, with a detachment of selected non-commissioned officers, have been drilling and instructing the sixty-five recruits who came to us July 2. On Thursday afternoon Col. T. F. Davis inspected the recruits and on Friday morning, at a very pretty ceremony, announced them proficient and with some kindly advice assigned them to the various companies.

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Klohe are rejoicing over the arrival of a son, born Thursday morning.

Twenty-five of the visitors at Eaton's Ranch were guests at the hop Friday night. After the dance supper was served at the Officers' Club. The visitors were entertained in the various homes and returned to the ranch Saturday afternoon.

Colonel Davis has submitted a tentative itinerary of the proposed Yellowstone Park trip which shows the troops leaving here Aug. 15 by rail for Gardiner, Mont., and then marching in the park twenty days. The men are looking forward to the outing with great enthusiasm. The wagon train and mounted detachment will go overland from here and Lieutenant Sullivan is now out reconnoitering the road through the Big Horn Mountains. The officers and men have cheerfully contributed to the fund for paying transportation to and from the entrance to the park.

All the children of the garrison and party Thursday afternoon and evening, under the direction of Chaplain Axton and his family. A big interurban car, gaily decorated with flags and bunting, carried the party through the coal mining camps and around the streets of Sheridan. The band on one end of the car and trumpeters on the other made music most of the time. Each child had a noisemaker and worked it to good advantage. Refreshments were served while the car was in motion, this feature being handled by Mrs. Gregeren, Mrs. Reeves, Mrs. Smeltz and Mrs. Guyer. The car was furnished gratis by the street railway company, while the incidental expenses were met from the funds of the Sunday school.

JAMESTOWN.

Jamestown, R.I., July 30, 1912.

This promises to be a week of dancing and the ships have sent out a great many invitations. The Kansas bids fair to have the largest affair of all. The Utah and New Jersey both will have dancing parties, the latter an evening party, which is always charming aboard ship. The wardroom officers of the New Jersey have issued invitations for a card party on Wednesday afternoon.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Stuart are registered at the Thordike Hotel. Rear Admiral and Mrs. N. E. Mason have returned from a house party and are again in their apartment at the Bay View Hotel.

Mrs. Isaac De Russey entertained at a small bridge party at the Casino last week. Mrs. Edward Eberle came over from Newport for a bridge tea on Saturday. Rear Admiral Casey has completely recovered from the severe fall of last week.

The golfers miss Rear Admiral Adams, who left in his car for the Berkshires early in the week. Rear Admiral Dunlap is one of the daily golfers and Capt. J. J. Knapp and Rear Admiral Mason are among the regular afternoon players.

TAMPA HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Dade, Fla., July 28, 1912.

Lieut. Lawrence A. McLaughlin went to Tampa this morning and expects to return tomorrow with Mrs. McLaughlin, who has been seriously ill at the Halcyon Sanitarium but is convalescing rapidly. Capt. and Mrs. Davenport are spending a few days in Tampa this week.

Dr. C. L. Chase left this morning for Eustis, Fla., where he will spend a few days on his large farm. Mrs. Chase and children accompanied him. Among the Friday visitors to Tampa were Capt. and Mrs. Landers, Mrs. Dyland, Lieut. and Mrs. Bennett and Lieutenant Sumner. Mrs. Bennett spent Tuesday with friends at St. Petersburg. Dr. and Mrs. Lyon were guests of Dr. and Mrs. Chase on Thursday.

Mrs. Edward Woodward and daughter, Iva, having been visiting at St. Petersburg with Mrs. George P. Stovall, a former member of the garrison. Mr. Adams, of the Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, is here to inspect the new electrical installation at the post. Coms. Sergt. Brew P. Bower returned to the post last Monday from detached service at Newport News. Sergt. and Mrs. Fred O. Sutton are the proud parents of a daughter, born July 21, 1912.

Master Herman Lieberich was bitten by a dog Sunday. The wound might have proven quite serious but for the prompt and efficient service of Dr. Chase, who was called in. Mr. John F. Bodenstein, armament machinist, has returned from a tour of duty through Georgia and Alabama. While away he also spent a week with his mother at Jeffersonville, Ind.

The 162d and 111th Companies have organized individual



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baseball teams so that more games may be had on the post. On account of transportation difficulties it has been hard for the post team to secure games with the surrounding teams. A series of games will commence Saturday between the two company teams and judging from rivalry in other athletics, it is thought that the coming games cannot but prove exceedingly interesting. The launch Lieut. William E. Shipp will be available for duty next week, after having been laid up for repairs for over six months.

TENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, July 19, 1912.

Mrs. F. B. Allderdice returned to the camp on June 17 after a month in the States, where she was called by the death of her father. Mrs. H. A. Greene on Friday gave a pretty bridge luncheon for Mrs. G. M. Fosdick and Mrs. Whitlock, of Gatun, Mrs. John Burke, of Cristobal, Mrs. Halford and Mrs. De Neale, of Camp Elliott, Mrs. Hartley, of Empire, Mrs. Barber, of Ancon, and Mrs. Whitworth, Mrs. Gerhardt, Mrs. Conry and Mrs. Bates, of Camp Otis and Las Cascadas. After luncheon bridge whist was played, prizes being won by Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Conry and Mrs. Bates. Tea was served on the veranda after the games.

Capt. James A. Moss, 24th Inf., who has been the adjutant of the rifle team which secured the honors at Buenos Ayres, arrived in the Canal Zone on July 16 and called on his many friends at Camp Otis. Mrs. R. E. Ingram left for the States on July 15, and with her children will spend the remainder of the summer in a cottage in Michigan. Captain Ingram will take advantage of a three months' leave as soon as his duties permit. Lieut. and Mrs. Mason W. Gray gave a pretty supper on Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. H. E. Marshall, Lieut. and Mrs. P. B. Carrithers.

Mrs. J. B. De Lancy and children were visitors at the U. S. Sanitarium on the island of Taboga from Thursday until Tuesday of this week. Lieutenant De Lancy has been supervisor of elections on the islands of Otoko and Taboga which were held on July 14. Capt. Constant Cordier, 26th Inf., Military Attaché to Ecuador and Peru, was a visitor to the camp on July 11, calling on his many friends. He left on July 15 for New York. Col. and Mrs. H. A. Greene had as guests July 16 Major Thomas M. DeFreese, of Los Angeles, and Capt. James A. Moss, 24th Inf., who is enroute to Washington, D.C. Mrs. R. E. Ingram on July 12 gave a luncheon for Mrs. McCullough and Mrs. Murphy, of Empire, and Mrs. Cochen, of Camp Otis. Bridge whist was played.

Mrs. Thomas J. Rogers, who had been in the Ancon Hospital for ten days, returned to Camp Otis July 15. Lieut. and Mrs. Mason W. Gray gave a pretty card party Friday evening, July 12. Among those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall and Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers. After the cards Welsh rabbit was served. Col. George H. Sands, 13th Cav., from Fort Riley, Kas., was a visitor at Camp Otis, on July 18. He is visiting the Canal Zone for the purpose of looking over the canal and taking in the sights. Capt. R. C. Humber and Lieutenants De Lancy and Lockett, who have been on election duty in the Republic of Panama, returned to the camp on July 16. The other officers who have been detailed on this duty will not return until after the final check of the election reports on July 21.

GALVESTON.

Galveston, Texas, July 28, 1912.

Major and Mrs. Earl I. Brown, who have gone to Major Brown's new station at Montgomery, Ala., leave a host of friends behind them. Mrs. Brown will visit relatives in Carrollton, Ga., before going to Montgomery. They were delightfully entertained by Hon. and Mrs. Baldwin Rice, of Houston, at their summer home at Seabrook, before leaving.

Lieut. N. M. Beardslee, of Fort Crockett, is enjoying a pleasant visit at his old home in Elmira, N.Y., and will visit friends in Virginia en route home in September. Mrs. Horace F. Spurgin and little son, William, leave July 30 for South Carolina. Miss Laura Bondies is in Brooklyn, N.Y., visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Henry Fisher, by whom she is being delightfully entertained. Lieutenant Fisher was formerly attached to the revenue cutter Windom.

Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Merrow have returned from an extended circular tour of the North, East and West. While in the West they visited their son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Dennis H. Currie. Mrs. Elvira Kimble, Mr. Frederick Kimble and Miss Agnes von Harten are summering at Highland Falls, N.Y., so as to be near Cadet Edwin Kimble, of the Military Academy, at West Point. Mrs. Richard C. Burleson is rapidly convalescing after quite a long spell of fever.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, July 27, 1912.

The hop given Friday evening by the officers and ladies of the post, while attended by only a few, was a delightful affair. The guests were received by Mrs. Foreman and Mrs. Jordan. Punch was served. Lieut. and Mrs. Jordan entertained a few friends at a dinner preceding the hop for their guest, Miss Alice Palmer, the others in the party being Miss Cary Marshall, Miss Margaret Daniell, Lieut. and Mrs. George C. Bowen, Lieutenants Palmer and Hall and Mr. Frederick Perkins.

Col. and Mrs. James A. Irons entertained delightfully Wednesday evening at bridge, their guests from town and garrison numbering about thirty. Prizes were won by Captain Foreman and Mrs. Adolph Baer, a former Denver friend of Mrs. Irons, whose home is now in Salt Lake. A delicious buffet supper followed, the hostess being assisted by her mother, Mrs. Huckins, and her house guest, Miss Margaret Daniell.

The annual inspection of the Utah National Guard will be

held during the maneuvers from Aug. 10 to 28. The inspecting officers will be Major W. F. Lewis, Med. Corps, Lieut. H. C. Tatum, Sig. Corps, Capt. D. H. Curry, Field Art., and Lieut. W. E. Persons, 11th Inf., who has been here connected with the Guard for some time.

The news was received during the past week by the parents of Mrs. Emory S. Adams that Lieut. and Mrs. Adams were parents of a son born in Tientsin on Monday, July 22. Mrs. Adams was Miss Ellice Yeates, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Yeates, of Salt Lake City.

Col. and Mrs. Frederick Perkins entertained delightfully last Tuesday at a dinner in honor of Col. William Stephen, Med. Corps, who is here from Governors Island visiting Capt. Robert W. Mearns. Frederick Perkins took a party of young people out to Saltair in his motor car on Thursday afternoon to enjoy a dip in the waters, a dinner and the usual evening dance. His guests were Miss Margaret Daniell, Miss Young and Lieutenant Hall. Major William E. Purviance, Med. Corps, spent a few days here during the past week. Miss Holland, of Washington, D.C., guest of Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Holland, will leave shortly for a trip through Yellowstone.

The 3d Battalion at the post, under command of Major Crawford, returned July 27 from a six days' hike through the mountains. This is the last outing planned till time for the whole regiment to go into encampment early in August.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., July 31, 1912.

Mrs. Kean, who has been quite ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Fred H. Gallup, is much improved. Mrs. Wells and small son and Mr. Kean, brother and sister of Mrs. Gallup, are her guests. Mrs. C. P. Summerall and son, Charles, left last Wednesday for the country, to spend the summer. Lieuts. P. S. Stewart and S. R. Hopkins have returned from Fort Riley, where they were examined for promotion. Lieutenant Stewart will join his battery in the Connecticut maneuvers. Lieutenant Hopkins is away on leave.

Capt. C. D. Rhodes has returned from maneuvers at Mount Gretna, and will leave shortly for the Connecticut maneuvers as umpire. Lieutenants Moose and Barnett have been attached to Troop B, at present at the target range at Edsalls, Va.

Mrs. R. F. Tate, who has been very ill for several months, was removed to a hospital in Baltimore Monday, was operated on yesterday and is in a dangerous condition. Lieutenant Tate, Miss Tate and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smeltz, Mrs. Tate's parents, are in Baltimore.

Dr. and Mrs. Young have been spending several days with Mrs. F. O. Johnson. Capt. and Mrs. Le Roy Eltinge gave a dinner Sunday for Mrs. Johnson, her sister, Miss Howard, and Dr. and Mrs. Young. Mrs. V. S. Foster was the guest of the Misses White, of Barnesville, Md., over Sunday. Mrs. F. O. Johnson was hostess at a small dinner followed by bridge Tuesday evening.

Lieutenant Simpson has returned from Mount Gretna, Pa., and will shortly join his battery of the 3d Field Artillery for maneuvers in Connecticut. Lieut. J. Dickey was called to New York Monday by the serious illness of his mother.

The 15th Cavalry band will play on the Belasco Roof for the rest of the week, the proceeds to go to the Titanic Memorial Fund.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., July 27, 1912.

Lieut. George W. Kenyon will assume temporary command of the Iris, relieving Lieut. C. S. Vanderbeck, transferred to the Vicksburg as executive officer. The revenue cutter Rush has left for the North after a week's stay in this port, with Capt. B. M. Chiswell commanding.

Word has been received here of the birth of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Cathcart King at Portland. Mrs. King is a daughter of U. S. Grant, jr.

Lieut. Don M. Stewart, Naval Militia, N.G.C., has returned with his company of men from a cruise on board the gunboat Marblehead. The cruise extended as far north as Victoria. The men participated in the big parade incident to the gathering of the order of Elks at Portland.

Capt. Arthur T. Balentine, formerly U.S.A., has been called to Washington by the death of his father, Capt. David O. Balentine, who served with the 71st Ohio Volunteers during the Civil War and who later was chief of the Navy printing bureau at Washington. The remains were taken to Springfield, Ohio, for interment.

The 5th and 8th Companies, N.G.C., have been ordered to go into camp at Fort Rosecrans from Aug. 4 to 18.

After an absence of several weeks the torpedobots Whipple, Hull, Stewart, Preble and Perry have returned to this port, where they will remain for ten days, after which they will put to sea for semi-annual torpedo practice.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

ADAMS.—Born at Tientsin, China, July 22, 1912, to the wife of Lieut. Emory S. Adams, 15th U.S. Inf., a son.

BRECKENRIDGE.—Born at Panama, July 25, 1912, to Capt. and Mrs. E. L. D. Breckenridge, a daughter.

DU BOIS.—Born to Pay Insp. and Mrs. B. P. Du Bois, U.S.N., on June 19, 1912, at Shanghai, China, a son, Thomas Hodgskin.

FLETCHER.—At Cotabato, Mindanao, P.I., June 11, 1912, to 1st Lieut. John P. Fletcher, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Fletcher, a son, John P. Fletcher, jr.

GREETHAM.—Born to Lieut. and Mrs. W. D. Greetham, U.S.N., at Bethlehem, Pa., July 28, 1912, a son.

LENTZ.—Born at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., July 24, 1912, to the wife of Lieut. Bernard Lentz, 21st U.S. Inf., a son.

LYNCH.—Born at Greensburg, Pa., to the wife of Ensign Charles McKenna Lynch, U.S.N., retired, a son, Charles McKenna Lynch, jr.

MURPHY.—Born at Concord, N.H., July 25, 1912, to Capt. and Mrs. E. Van D. Murphy, 18th U.S. Inf., a son, Ernest Van Dyke Murphy, jr.

VAN AUKEN.—Born to Ensign and Mrs. Frederic T. Van Auker, a son, Frederic Francis, on July 25, 1912, at Plainfield, N.J.

MARRIED.

GARRETT-HARRIS.—At Pittsburgh, Pa., July 18, 1912, 1st Lieut. Franklin B. Garrett, U.S.M.C., and Miss Lydia Marie Harris.

PATTERSON-BRENNAN.—At Wilmington, Del., March 9, 1912, Miss Elnora Stolorow Brennan to Mr. Norman Reginald Patterson, brother of Major Robert U. Patterson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Lieut. William L. Patterson, 18th U.S. Inf., A.D.C. to General Potts.

PATTERSON-JONES.—At Nagodoches, Texas, April 17, 1912, Miss Genevieve Jones to Mr. Alexander Balfour Patterson, of Beaumont, Texas. Mr. Patterson is a brother of Major Robert U. Patterson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Lieut. Col. W. L. Patterson, 18th U.S. Inf.

SMITH-ALGER.—At Annapolis, Md., Aug. 1, 1912, Ensign Roy C. Smith, jr., U.S.N., and Miss Mary Alger, daughter of the late Prof. Philip R. Alger, U.S.N.

DIED.

ARTHUR.—Died at Milwaukee, Wis., July 24, 1912, Mr. John W. Arthur, father of Lieut. Robert Arthur, Coast Art., U.S.A.

BARTLETT.—Died at New Haven, Conn., July 30, 1912, Mrs. William Tyler Bartlett, mother of Mrs. A. H. Bowman, wife of General Bowman, U.S.A., and of Mrs. Bookmiller, wife of Major E. V. Bookmiller, 9th U.S. Inf.

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BELDEN.—Died at New London, Conn., July 27, 1912, Capt. Samuel Belden, U.S.N., retired.

GRAYSON.—Died at Frederick, Md., July 13, 1912, Mr. George Mason Grayson, father of Mrs. W. F. Martin, wife of Lieut. W. F. Martin, 2d U.S. Cav.

HATHAWAY.—Died at Portland, Ore., July 29, 1912, Brig. Gen. Forrest H. Hathaway, U.S.A., retired.

KELLER.—Died suddenly on July 28, 1912, Edward Keller, brother of Major Charles Keller, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., at his residence, 246 West 129th street, New York city.

LEE.—Died at Fort Totten, N.Y., July 21, 1912, Post Comdr. Sergt. William Lee, U.S.A.

MACCAY.—Died suddenly in Baltimore, Md., July 24, 1912, Mrs. Amelia MacCay, mother of Mrs. W. C. Koenig, wife of Captain Koenig, Coast Art., U.S.A.

MCGRAILL.—Died at Honolulu, July 9, 1912, William P. McGrail, chief clerk, depot Q.M., at Fort Shafter, Honolulu, H.T.

NORTON.—Died at his home, Tiffin, Ohio, July 24, 1912, James A. Norton, father of Comdr. A. L. Norton, U.S.N.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Owing to the serious trouble between mine guards and striking coal miners in the Mucklow district, near Charleston, W. Va., where men on both sides have been killed and wounded, Governor Glasscock on July 26 ordered out two battalions from the 2d Regiment, which was at the camp of instruction at Mt. Gretna, Pa., and with the 1st Regiment had only arrived there on July 25. The first battalion of troops to arrive at Mucklow on July 27 was composed of troops of striking and rioting miners. Squads of troops scattered through the town and the neighboring country and gathered in men who are said to have taken part in the battle between the miners and Baldwin detectives. The men arrested made no resistance. When the troops arrived on a special train there was no hostile demonstration on the part of the miners or their friends. Instead the guardsmen were given a royal welcome, the crowd clapping its hands and giving other manifestations of pleasure. The 3d Battalion of the 2d West Virginia National Guard was ordered on July 28 to proceed at once from Mt. Gretna, Pa., to the Paint Creek mining district of West Virginia, where a strike has been on for months. Governor Glasscock was forced to make on July 31 a third call for troops for riot duty, and a battalion of the 1st West Virginia Infantry, in command of Major Jackson Davis, was rushed away from Mt. Gretna on a special train bound for Mucklow. It was reported that the miners had fired on the soldiers July 30 and it is now planned, if necessary, to have the entire state Guard on the scene of the disturbance.

Lieutenant Colonel Steele, in temporary command of the 4th New Jersey, has issued a handy condensed ration table for the use of his command during the joint maneuvers. One hundred and fifteen members of the regiment have performed 100 per cent. of duty during the drill season of 1911 and 1912. Among them are Capt. J. B. Applegate, John W. Desmond, William A. Higgins, John W. Frazer, James P. Wardhaugh, E. Perlberg, J. MacDonald, E. A. Knack and C. H. Purdy.

"The 2d Battalion of the Coast Artillery Corps, M.V.M., completed its ten days' duty at Fort Andrews, Boston Harbor, on July 25, and Major E. Dwight Fullerton, commander," says the Boston Globe, "is to be heartily congratulated on the work of his men, which was most satisfactory. The four companies showed their ability to handle the big guns and mortars in fine shape, and their shooting with the sub-caliber and service charges won the respect and commendations of the officers of the Regular Service who were present. The discipline of the four companies was excellent, the men worked hard and were most enthusiastic in all the duties to which they were assigned, all of which added to make the tour a success. The same day that the battalion left Fort Andrews the 1st Battalion, under command of Major Norris O. Danforth, took post at Fort Warren, and will remain there until next Saturday. They will have a similar schedule of duty to perform and will be under instruction of Capt. Russell P. Reeder, C.A.C., U.S.A."

Four officers of the 3d Regiment, Oregon National Guard, were, according to a despatch from Gate, Wash., July 29, placed under arrest charged with disobedience of orders. After the battle exercises which closed a week's maneuvers, the regiment, carrying its field equipment, proceeded to Gate. On arrival General Maus, U.S.A., ordered their return to Oakville. An indignation meeting was held, and the officers of the 2d Battalion, it is said, declined to obey the order. Later, after abandoning their accoutrements, the 2d Battalion returned to Oakville. General Maus ordered the arrest of Major Ryland Scott, Capt. Harry T. Williams, Capt. Walter L. Toose, jr., and 1st Lieut. Richard Deich, pending trial by G.C.M.

We have just received a neatly printed roster of the officers of the Michigan National Guard and Naval Militia for 1912, from the office of Brig. Gen. P. L. Abbey, Chief of Staff.

Colonel Norton, of the 23d N.Y., has appointed 2d Lieut. Robert Hall, of Company F, first lieutenant.

First Lieut. J. M. Meatyard, of the 1st Regiment of Cavalry, N.Y., has been promoted captain of Troop D and in the same troop Lieut. J. L. Kincaid, has been appointed a squadron adjutant, and assigned to the 2d Squadron.

Lieuts. M. R. Matheson and Frank Riley, of the 47th N.Y., H. B. Baldwin, jr., and S. Curtis, of the 14th Regiment, and H. W. Congdon, of the 23d Regiment, recently promoted, have passed the brigade examining board.

The officers of the 69th N.Y. were pleasantly entertained at dinner by Colonel Conley on the night of July 31, and incidentally matters concerning the Connecticut maneuvers were discussed. Captain Wise, U.S.A., was a guest.

Colonel Bridgman, commanding the 1st Cavalry, N.G.N.Y., directs such units of his command located in Manhattan to assemble in its armory at 1:40 p.m. Aug. 8 to march to Bridgeport, Conn., to take part in the joint maneuvers. The wagon train of the command will start one and a half hours in advance of the regiment.

The Polo Association of Squadron A, of New York, has assigned Sept. 9 to 14 for the annual Squadron A tournament for teams limited to sixteen goals handicap, after which the Inter-Troop Tournament will be held if possible.

The organizations of the 1st Brigade, N.G.N.Y., which will make up a portion of the Red or Invading Army during the Connecticut maneuvers, will, according to present plans, proceed to New Haven by boat Aug. 10, instead of by rail as at first intended. The departure will be made from the pier at East Twenty-second street. According to the present schedule the 69th Regiment complete, with the wagon train of the 71st Regiment will embark on the freight steamer New Haven about 8 a.m. The 12th Regiment complete, with the wagon train of the 7th Regiment will embark at 9:30 a.m. on the freight

steamer City of Fall River. 1st Brigade headquarters, with the 7th and 71st Regiments, will take passage on the passenger steamer Richard Peck at 11 a.m. The steamers named for the 12th and 69th Regiments are dilapidated old specimens of floating stock and are unfitted to carry troops in. They are, it is said, the only steamers that could be chartered. The exigencies of the service call for many discomforts and even field instruction in time of peace has its hardships. The trip will hardly consume more than six hours under favorable conditions. The 1st and 2d Regiments of Cavalry will march to Bridgeport, leaving New York Aug. 8. The remainder of the troops will proceed to their destinations by train on Aug. 10. It is possible that the plan to send the 69th Regiment by boat may be changed, and it may go by rail.

Mr. Louis T. Montant, a son of the late Major Auguste P. Montant, of the staff of the late Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, 1st Brigade, N.G.N.Y., has been appointed a second lieutenant and aid on the staff of Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, 1st Brigade, N.Y. Preliminary to this appointment he has been appointed a second lieutenant in the 12th Regiment, in order to conform to the military law, and from that organization will be detailed to the brigade staff. Mr. Montant has been a member of the 1st Regiment of Cavalry for some years.

Colonel Conley, of the 69th N.Y., was the first of the regimental commanders in New York city to issue orders directing his command to report for ten days' field duty on Aug. 10. The order was issued so that the men could show an official notice to employers regarding the maneuvers. Subsequent orders relative to the hour of assembly will be issued as soon as orders governing the hour of departure are issued from the Eastern Division headquarters.

Adjutant General Tutherly, of New Hampshire, announces that a wire section of a Signal Corps company is created, and located at Milford, N.H., consisting of one first lieutenant, one first class sergeant, one sergeant, two corporals, and ten first class privates or privates.

Officers of the Medical Corps, the Medical Reserve Corps and post surgeons, of the Connecticut National Guard, before examining recruits, are directed by Adjutant General Cole to ascertain if the applicant has been examined physically for enlistment in the Connecticut National Guard, or the U.S. Army or Navy within three months. If he has, no further examination will be made without permission from the Adjutant General's Office.

Rhode Island will be represented at the eighth annual meeting of the New England Military Rifle Association at Wakefield, Mass., in August by a state rifle team and possibly several company teams. More than usual interest centers in the meeting this year. Adj. Gen. Charles W. Abbot, jr., of the Rhode Island National Guard, is president of the Association.

One company of Militia and machine-gun squad, accompanied by Adjutant General Elliott, left Charleston, W.Va., July 23 for Peytona, Boone county, where Deputy Sheriff Southpin was fatally shot during a fight with striking coal miners. Sheriff White called on Governor Glascock for the troops, declaring he was unable to handle the situation.

First Lieut. Joseph Mann Meatyard, Troop D, 1st Cav., N.Y., has been elected captain and 2d Lieut. James L. Kincaid, of the same troop, has been promoted first lieutenant and adjutant of the 2d Squadron.

FLORIDA.

The state rifle competition of the Florida National Guard held last June at the state camp ground was a great success. The report of Major Gen. J. Clifford Foster shows that in the Taliaferro trophy match, open to teams of five, firing five shots per man at 200, 300 and 500 yards, nineteen teams competed. The match was won by the 1st Company of the Artillery Corps with a score of 282 points, the second team being Co. A, 1st Inf., with a score of 228.

The short range match was won by Major Harley Cawthon, 1st Inf., score 132. The other matches were won by the following: Members regimental medal match, Major Harley Cawthon, score 134; national marksman's reserve competition (N.R.A.), Major H. M. Snow, 132; rapid fire match, 2d Lieut. T. Hope Cawthon, 46; mid-range match, Major H. M. Snow, 48; skirmish match, Major Harley Cawthon, 82; long distance match, Post Q.M. Sergt. H. P. Davis, 92; members championship match (N.R.A.), Major H. M. Snow, 388; pistol marksman's match, Major H. Cawthon, 171.

"The special thanks of the executive officer," says General Foster, "are due the various officers who volunteered to act as officials of the competition, to 1st Lieut. H. Clay M. Supplee, U.S. Inf., and to Capt. Adna G. Clarke and five sergeants of the 111th Co., C.A.C., U.S.A., who, under orders from the War Department, were present and assisted in the conduct of the matches.

"Fifteen targets were used, and with the excellent organization for conducting the matches, it is probable that they would have been concluded on the second day, but for interruptions caused by heavy rainfalls. The competition is regarded as having been most successful in every way."

Capt. Max P. Moritz, 2d Infantry of Florida, who was found guilty of disobedience of orders and of behaving with disrespect towards his C.O., was sentenced to be publicly reprimanded. The specifications of the charges alleged that Captain Moritz, while in camp on July 9, 1912, at Black Point, received a lawful order from his C.O., Lieut. Col. George A. Nash, to the effect that candidate Phillips, Co. F, 2d Inf., N.G.F., who appeared at drill on the morning of July 8, 1912, in an officer's uniform, be sent back to his company street, and not allowed to wear an officer's uniform again while in camp, did wilfully disobey the same, by giving permission to said candidate Phillips to wear the said uniform. It was also alleged that Captain Moritz did behave himself with disrespect toward Lieutenant Colonel Nash, by saying: "You can't do it! You won't do it," referring to a statement made by Lieutenant Colonel Nash to Captain Moritz that if candidate Phillips wore an officer's uniform again while in camp, he would put him (Phillips) in the guard house. And that Captain Moritz did further say, that, "Phillips is a city official of Tampa, a better man than I am, and if you want to break up the Tampa organization you can do it right now." The Governor approved the findings of the court, and in reprimanding Captain Moritz, says in part: "The testimony shows an apparently wilful disobedience of orders upon the part of this officer, and a degree of disrespect toward his C.O. which closely bordered upon insubordination, and which merits the strongest censure. It must be understood that no person has the right to appear in the uniform of an officer of the National Guard of Florida who does not at the time hold commission in the military service of the state, and this applies to those who may be elected or otherwise have been nominated for appointment with the same force that it does to all others."

ATTACK ACROSS OPEN GROUND.

Two provisional companies of the 14th N.Y. received valuable instruction on Governors Island on the afternoon of July 27, under command of Capt. George E. Thorne, 24th U.S. Inf., and Capt. Hugh D. Wise, Inf., U.S.A., in attack across open ground. The companies were organized at war strength, with commissioned officers acting in subordinate positions. Two companies from the 71st N.Y., made up largely from N.C.O. of each company in the regiments was also drilled by Captain Wise in attack at Van Cortlandt Park on Sunday, July 28, with very beneficial results.

The instruction was regarded as a field exercise, designed to give a little practice in troop leading and to illustrate particularly the principles of fire superiority and advance in the face of the enemy, the idea being to throw a continuous fire into the enemy during the advance. Captain Wise in some preliminary remarks explained the nature of the attack, and the tactics to be followed under the particular conditions involved. Captain Wise said, in part:

It is not a "normal attack." There is no such thing as a normal attack. This is an attack—made here, at this time, under these circumstances and might be very different

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under different conditions. I want you to catch the principles involved, but be careful not to try to make rules of them. There are no nostrums in tactics and rules are dangerous medicine. In this problem, tactical questions such as whether to attack, where to attack, etc., have been eliminated. We are an interior unit of a larger force. Our flanks are protected by other troops. We are ordered to attack at once a certain portion of the enemy's position and to confine our advance between certain definite limits. We assume that neither the enemy nor we have Artillery.

For us this is therefore simply a frontal attack of Infantry, across open ground, against an inferior force of entrenched infantry. It is a question of troop leading. We are to conduct our attack as to suffer the least loss consistent with success. The terrain has been purposely selected to afford no natural cover after we arrive within effective range and the success of our attack will therefore depend upon our method of advance and upon the use of our rifles. It is a typical case where success depends upon the gaining and maintaining of fire superiority and upon the use of inconspicuous and little vulnerable formations. Our predominant idea must be to close with the enemy as soon as possible without ruinous losses. We cannot shoot him out of his trenches at long range. We must use our bayonets or make him fear that we are going to use them. Before we can do that we must cross the intervening fireproof field. To cross that, we must have fire superiority which, in this case, means simply that we must hammer the enemy so hard with our fire that his fire is so reduced in effectiveness that we can advance. The limited amount of our ammunition, the difficulty and uncertainty of resupply and the impossibility of securing a domination of his fire at ineffective ranges, makes it imperative that we withhold our fire so long as we can advance without its aid and without suffering ruinous or demoralizing losses.

On arriving within sight of the enemy, we come under his long range "aimed" fire. It is still inadvisable to halt and we therefore change our formation from columns of squads to that which is least vulnerable under these conditions. This is a line of short columns. We therefore take up the line of platoons in columns of squads. This formation is not only less vulnerable than the line, under these conditions, but also it retains the company better in hand. Platoon commanders control their little columns, men can be prevented from stopping to fire and the direction of the advancing line can be more easily controlled. As we draw closer and come under more effective fire, we break into squad columns, still keeping the men under control of squad leaders and preventing their obeying their natural impulse to halt and fire.

Having come within a range where the enemy's fire is so effective that we cannot longer continue our steady progress forward without suffering undue losses we must form line in order to use our rifles upon him, to reduce his effect upon us by the effect of our fire upon him. Here we form line of skirmishers, halt, lie down, open the fire fight, and pump it to him till his fire has lost enough of its effectiveness to permit us to begin our advance, by rushes.

At first, aided by the fire of adjacent parts of the line: we may be able to get half of the company forward a short distance. Later we may be able to get half of the company forward, the other half firing, but the guiding principle must be: "Don't give up your superiority of fire; don't let him get his nerve back." If you hold him down, you can advance. If you let him up, he will put you down. Keep enough rifled firing to maintain your advantage and to make possible your rushes. As we come closer to the enemy and as his fire

becomes more deadly in its effect, we find that we need more and more pressure upon him and consequently we must pour upon him a heavier fire which, together with the need of reducing the size of his target, requires that the number of men in our rushes be smaller.

For example, we may begin rushing by platoon—three-quarters of the company continuously firing. Then by squads from two platoons—five-sixths of the company firing. Then by one squad—eleven-twelfths of the company firing. And so on down till perhaps only a man or two are going forward while nearly the entire company is continuously rattling away with their rifles.

The instant that an advancing unit halts, it must open fire in order that the volume shall not drop. The pounding of the hostile line must be continuous and incessant. As this advance is being made, we are losing men and from this reason, obliquing, and other causes, there will be gaps in our line. Therefore supports are shoved in. They arrive usually by platoons and dash right into the line, filling the gaps or thickening the thin parts. Thus, instead of the line's becoming thinner, it should gain weight as it progresses forward. The result of this reinforcing of the line is a mixing of organizations. That is all right. You must expect it. There is no reason why it should cause disorder or confusion. There is still the proper proportion of officers and non-commissioned officers. Each of them takes charge of a suitable fraction of the line near him and leads it regardless of the number or letter on the collar. This exercise is designed to bring about this mixing which you will always have in battle. Having arrived within charging distance and at the psychological moment and with the necessary weight and impetus to the line, the "charge" is sounded, officers spring forward and lead their men to close with the enemy. After the charge is delivered, you must get promptly into order and be ready to press the advantage gained or to resist a counter attack.

MILITARY ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT, NEW YORK.

Those having in charge the first annual state tournament and gymkhana of the National Guard and Naval Militia of New York to be held at the state fair grounds, Syracuse, N.Y., on Saturday, Sept. 14, 1912, through the courtesy of the State Fair Commissioners, have decided to change the conditions governing some of the events, since the first announcement was made. Instead of the field service uniform and military shoes having to be worn in all events, it has been decided that athletic costumes can be worn with spiked shoes if desired in the 600-yard run novice, the 100-yard dash, handicap, the 440-yard run, handicap, the one-mile run, handicap, the 220-yard hurdle, handicap, and the obstacle race.

Opinions as to the wisdom of this change differ. Those opposed to the change point out the fact that it will give the trained runner a big advantage over the novice. The main object of the tournament, as we understand it, is to draw out the novices and endeavor to interest the majority of men in the state forces to take up physical training. There are comparatively few men in the force as a whole, who are provided with athletic costume and spiked shoes, and we believe that there will be comparatively few among those not so provided, who will go to the expense of purchasing them. The athletic costume and spiked shoes give a competitor a tremendous advantage over men without such, and for this

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reason it would, we think, have been wiser to have held to the original plan to bar spiked shoes and wear only the Service uniform.

Those who favor the athletic costume assert that unless you offer an inducement to the trained athletes to enter the games, the contest would not draw the crowds. From the ticket office point of view this assertion is sound.

The complete list of events is as follows:

State marching competition five miles, teams of eight men; 600-yard run for novices; 100-yard dash, handicap; five-mile motor cycle race, scratch; 440-yard run, heavy marching order; 100-yard rescue race, on foot; one-quarter mile rescue race, for Cavalry; 440-yard run, handicap; one-mile remounting race, for Cavalry; one-mile run, handicap; five-mile guidon race, Cavalry; one-mile relay race, foot; one-quarter mile fire at will race, for Field Artillery; ring and head cutting contest, Cavalry; mounted melee, Cavalry; shelter tent pitching; tug-of-war; 220-yard hurdle, handicap; obstacle race; wall scaling contest; conical tent contest.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

P. C. H.—Your questions regarding service as guard in the leper colony of Molokai, Hawaiian Islands, should be addressed to the Bureau of Health, Honolulu, H.T. These are not Civil Service positions under the National Government, and it is not likely that you could secure discharge for convenience of the Government to take up the position you mention.

S. D. B.—If you are still in the Service, apply through the channel for a Philippine campaign badge, giving statement of your service in expeditions against the Moros and your participation in the Bud Dajo affair.

ELIGIBLE.—Out of about sixty candidates for commission as Philippine Scout in the examination of November, 1911, twenty-eight qualified. Up to date eighteen of these have been commissioned, though one, William P. Randolph, squadron sergeant major, 5th Cav., immediately after notification declined the appointment, and ceased to be an officer of the Scouts. Those remaining on the eligible list will not need to be re-examined this fall, but will be appointed in due course as vacancies occur. The eligibles are: Peter M. Chamberlain, corporal, 13th Co., C.A.C.; Carlo A. Pivrotto, sergeant, 15th Cav.; Clifford A. Gardiner, sergeant, 1st Battalion, Engra; Oliver M. Ladd, private, 8th Inf.; Harry W. Cantus, corporal, 14th Cav.; Sherman L. Kiser, Troop F, 14th Cav.; Sidney S. De Costa, sergeant, Hospital Co.; John H. Caron, sergeant, Signal Corps; Biglow B. Barbee, sergeant, Hospital Corps; William B. Duty, corporal, Co. D, 12th Inf.

J. T. K.—For circular governing examinations for second lieutenancies apply through military channels. Your superior officer will inform you what steps to take. See A.R. 29 as to applications for privilege of taking examinations.

K. T.—While we, in common with other naval powers, always have war vessels in or near Chinese and Japanese waters, just as we in time of peace have the right by international courtesy to visit the ports of any nation maintaining an "open door," the Chinese and Japanese ports are not "home stations" of our fleet in Asiatic waters; Cavite and Olongapo in the Philippines serve this purpose. All mail for the Asiatic Fleet should be addressed to the ship, "Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal." For the address of any of our vessels at any time, consult our Navy Table, published weekly.

F. H. H. asks: Was Admiral (then Captain) Sigbee, U.S.N., actually aboard the U.S. battleship Maine at time of explosion from which she sank in Havana Harbor? Answer: Read Captain Sigbee's own statement to the N.Y. Herald at the time: "There is very little that I can tell you. I was in the cabin at the time. I had just finished a letter to my family when that enormous crash came. The ship lurched heavily to port and I knew in an instant what it all meant—that it meant that my ship had blown up. All the cabin lights were put out, and as I groped my way out of the apartment I met my orderly running toward me. Reaching the deck I gave orders to post sentries, keep silence and to flood the magazines. The magazines were already flooding themselves. I saw then that the disaster was complete; in fact, I noticed a few of our men struggling in the water. Only three boats were left of the number we carried. These, the gig, barge and second whaleboat, were lowered as quickly as we could get them in the water. There was a big hole knocked in the side of the barge and it is a wonder that it did not sink with the few who had climbed into it."

O. E. D. asks: (1) What date was General Lawton killed? (2) Was any part of the 22d Infantry in China during the Boxer trouble or any time since then? Answer: (1) Dec. 19, 1899, in battle of San Mateo, P.I. (2) No.

Ex-SOLDIER asks: If a man, who has served four enlistments, and becomes a deserter, then obtains a deserter's release, can he be reinstated? If so, what steps shall he take to obtain his reinstatement? Answer: Under present regulations (Par. 866), the enlistment of a "former soldier whose service during last term of enlistment was not honest and faithful" is prohibited. On page 1503, our issue of July 27, we published a bill which has passed both Houses and which has prospects of becoming a law, that will modify regulations so as to permit re-enlistment of deserters in time of peace who have demonstrated their fitness for service.

ENLISTED asks: (1) How many eligibles on the list awaiting appointments to the position of second lieutenant,

Phil. Scouts, as a result of last examination? (2) Has it been the policy of the War Department heretofore to first fill existing vacancies in the position of second lieutenant, Phil. Scouts, from desirable enlisted men of the Regular Army who have a good military record and more than two years' military service, before considering for appointment civilians who have no military training, as is the case in the Regular Infantry? (3) What is the uniform for Scout officers—are they permitted to wear the white uniform? (4) Are Scout officers entitled to the increase in pay for foreign service, to which officers of the Regular Army are for service in the Philippine Islands? Answer: (1) See answer to "Eligible." (2) In order of merit, both classes being carried on the same list. (3) Same as other officers according to table of occasions in the Regulations for the Uniform, U.S.A. (4) Yes.

C. T. R. asks: A enlists December, 1909, B enlists March, 1910; both take the examination on the same day and both are appointed corporals on March 27, 1911. A on examination makes 93, while B makes 99½, passing higher than A, who claims to be the senior of B on account of longer enlistment. Who is senior, A or B? Answer: Neither; in each grade and subgrade, date of commission, appointment or warrant determines the order of precedence. A.R. 11 applies to commissioned officers.

C. of M.—Military badges and medals awarded by the Government are worn in the following order, beginning at the right: 1. Certificate of merit badge; 2. Philippine Congressional medal; 3. Campaign badges in order of dates of campaigns; 4. Army of Cuban Pacification badge; 5. Life-saving medal; 6. Excellence in small-arms practice. For other badges and method of wearing see Regulations for the Uniform of the U.S.A., 1912, Para. 56 to 58. The Army Appropriation bill re-introduced, has not yet passed the Senate; watch our Congressional page. It will be some time before a revised edition of the Manual of the Guard is published.

UNIFORM.—The following states forbid the wearing of the U.S. Army uniform by any person not an officer or enlisted man of the U.S. Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard, Revenue Service or Forestry Service, or inmate of a veterans' or soldiers' home, the law not applying to persons of the theatrical profession while actually engaged in their profession: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin. Discrimination by public places of entertainment against the lawful wearers of the uniform is forbidden in the District of Columbia, in any territory, Alaska, the insular possessions of the United States and in the states of Connecticut, Florida, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Wyoming.

R. L. K.—You will find an answer to your question regarding the Vulte case, increased pay for Porto Rico service, on page 1426, our issue of July 27.

PORT STILL, OKLA., asks: What is the best legal way, or most effective way, for one enlisted man to collect a debt from another, when he has the proper vouchers? Will the War Department require settlement if taken up through proper channels, and what are those channels? Answer: Apply to your C.O.

P. F. C.—Apply through channel as to whether you passed examination to attend Gunner Specialist School, Fort Monroe.

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS.

Schofield Barracks, July 12, 1912.

Capt. and Mrs. George M. Apple had as dinner guests on Thursday Colonel McGunnegle, Major and Mrs. Charles E. Tayman, Miss Combs and Major and Mrs. William M. Cruikshank. Capt. and Mrs. Clarence Deems entertained at dinner on Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. G. M. Apple, Capt. and Mrs. William R. Gibson. Col. and Mrs. James S. Rogers gave an attractive dinner on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Edward A. Shuttleworth, Capt. and Mrs. Alfred Aloe and Lieut. and Mrs. Ira Longanecker.

Capt. and Mrs. Edward A. Shuttleworth on Friday had as dinner guests Capt. and Mrs. Edward A. Sturgis, Capt. and Mrs. V. D. Dixon. Mrs. Charles C. Winnia has as a house guest her sister, Miss Bateman, who arrived on the Manchuria.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank E. Hopkins, Capt. and Mrs. William R. Gibson, Mrs. Adams and Captain Pratt were guests at a dinner given on Friday by Capt. and Mrs. George M. Apple. The ball game on Sunday, when the officers of the 5th Cavalry and Field Artillery met the officers of the 1st and 2d Infantry, was won by the Infantry by 22 to 15. The umpires were Major Smith and Lieutenant Milliken. The game was a "good laugh" and furnished amusement for the players as well as the crowd of spectators.

Capt. and Mrs. George Kumpke gave a charming dinner for Major and Mrs. E. V. Smith on Thursday. Other guests were Capt. B. H. Watkins, Capt. and Mrs. William R. Gibson and Lieutenant Jackson. Lieut. and Mrs. Homer N. Preston, of Fort Shafter, were the week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Ned B. Rehkopf. Mrs. Daniel Hand gave an informal bridge for Mrs. Preston.

Lieut. Phil Sheridan, recently on duty at the White House, returned here on the last transport. Capt. and Mrs. Edward Shuttleworth gave a pretty dinner on Wednesday for Colonel Hirst, Major and Mrs. Charles E. Tayman and Miss Combs.

Chaplain and Mrs. Aldred A. Pruden gave two attractive dinners this week; on Tuesday for Major and Mrs. E. V. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Ira Longanecker, Lieutenants Rose and Edgerly, and on Thursday for Col. and Mrs. James S. Rogers, Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph Kay, Lieutenants Foster and Sylvester. Mrs. Joseph McAndrews returned from Honolulu on Wednesday and is at home to her friends. She is the proud mother of a charming little girl, born June 11. Mrs. Laurence O. Mathews was hostess at an attractive bridge afternoon on Wednesday. The prizes were won by Mrs. Phillipson, Mrs. McClure and Miss Rutenbacher. Other guests were Mesdames Rogers, Gregory, Forester, Sturgis, Cunningham, Winnia, Apple, Hand, Bell, Smith, Adams, Gibson, Mount, Rowe, Frazier, Harris, Snow, Tayman, Topham, True, Wells, Lister, Dixon, Wright and the Misses Mitchell, Bell, Combs, Scales and Bateman.

The new Evening Bridge Club met with Dr. and Mrs. Denners on Saturday. Prizes were won by Dr. Mount and Lieutenant Wright. Other members of the club are Mrs. Mount, Lieut. and Mrs. Kay, Lieut. and Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Wright, Miss Marquart and Miss Mitchell. Lieut. and Mrs. Clement Wright had as dinner guests on Thursday Col. and Mrs. Phillipson, Col. and Mrs. James Rogers and Miss Mitchell. On Sunday, Capt. and Mrs. William R. Gibson gave an informal supper to Col. and Mrs. Rogers, Major and Mrs. E. V. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. George E. Kumpke, Capt. B. H. Watkins, Mrs. Adams, Lieut. and Mrs. Snow, Lieutenant Jackson, Captain Chamberlin, Miss Dorothy Jordan and Mr. B. Rogers.

The newly formed "Schofield Barracks Baseball League" is composed of the 5th Cavalry, 1st Field Artillery, 1st and 2d Infantry. The four teams will put in some good games, each team to play every other team two games. The league representatives are Lieutenants Christy, 5th Cav., Booth, 2d Inf., Hatie, 1st Inf., and Peyton, 1st Art.

Mrs. Laurence O. Mathews entertained all the children of the 2d Infantry on Saturday afternoon at a party for her small son.

The "barn dance" given on Saturday in the amusement hall for the benefit of the Army Relief fund was a brilliant success. The four cantonments turned out and the costumes worn by many were suggestive of the name. Major McClure and Lieutenant Winnia were especially "fine" in their jumpers and "farmer glad rags." Among the ladies sunbonnets and aprons prevailed. Delicious refreshments were served and with the bales of hay for seats the country

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folks were made comfortable. Several of the city folk from Honolulu came out for the dance.

The attendance at the minstrels given by the 5th Cavalry band June 28 and 29, was excellent and everything was carried out without a hitch. Severin H. Middagh was interlocutor, the end men, Walsh, Ninemeyer, Titus and Thorne. The singing by Mr. Meager was unusually fine, and he responded to five encores. Altogether it was a go from start to finish.

Mrs. Alfred Aloe was honor guest at a delightful bridge at the Country Club on Thursday by Mrs. Harry Lewis, of Honolulu.

June 26 was field day and it proved a gala day. By eight-thirty the crowd had assembled and all was in readiness. Prizes, ranging in different amounts, were distributed for each event and were furnished by the different exchanges of the post. The baseball and polo games finished up the day of sports.

A reception was given at the 2d Infantry Club in honor of Col. and Miss Mansfield. The reception was in the nature of a farewell for Colonel Mansfield as he is leaving on the 17th for the mainland on four months' leave and will retire from the Army on Nov. 11. On Thursday afternoon Mrs. William Cruikshank gave a delightful bridge. The Misses Wilder assisted with refreshments. The guests were Mesdames Gregory, McClure, Deems, Hand, Apple, Winnia, Cunningham, Sturgis, Dixon, Forester, Gibson, Shuttleworth, Mathews, Smith, Roe, Mount, Adams, Tayman, Topham, True, Phillipson, Wells, Lister, Aloe, Frazier, Harris, Snow, Willoughby, Rehkopf, Bell, Hopkins and Misses Combs, Luttenbacher, Bell, Scales, Bateman and Pritchard. The prizes were won by Miss Combs, Mrs. Tayman, Miss Pritchard and Mrs. Snow. Music was furnished by the 1st Artillery band.

Capt. and Mrs. Daniel W. Hand gave a dinner on Monday in honor of Col. and Mrs. James S. Rogers and Capt. and Mrs. George Kumpke. Capt. L. J. Owen and Mrs. Owen arrived on the Logan and are located in the quarters recently vacated by Dr. and Mrs. Howell, who left for the mainland on the last transport.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., July 30, 1912.

Under direction of Physical Director C. H. Goodwin, Naval Y.M.C.A., a track and field meet between crack teams from the Vermont, South Carolina, St. Helena, Franklin and Marine Barracks was held at St. Helena last Tuesday afternoon before a large and enthusiastic crowd of officers, enlisted men and civilians. The scoring was done on the five-three-one system and the Marine Barracks teams having highest score received the handsome silver trophy given by the Y.M.C.A.; gold, silver and bronze medals being awarded other winners. There were fifteen events, comprising all forms of outdoor athletic contests. There was a smoker at the reservation last evening also.

Mrs. Riley McConnell entertained informally at cards Monday evening at her apartment in the Holland, for Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court, Mr. and Mrs. John Urquhart, Captain Latimer and Lieutenants Bryant and West. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robert M. Doyle entertained at dinner Wednesday in honor of their niece, Miss Winifred Snowden, of Peekskill, N.Y., and for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Frank H. Brumby, Constr. and Mrs. Court, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter N. Vernon, Constr. and Mrs. Allan J. Chantry, Jr., and Mrs. Eloise Williams, Lieut. Halsey Powell and Ensign Oscar Smith, Jr.

Constr. and Mrs. Allan J. Chantry, Jr., and Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court entertained at a bathing party Saturday, followed by dinner at the Casino, Virginia Beach, and later they attended the dance at the Casino ballroom. Their guests were Miss Winifred Snowden, of New York, Miss Margaret Sisson, of Baltimore, Miss Margaret Wrenn, Captain Latimer, Lieutenants Galloway, West and McWhorter. Captain Latimer was host at dinner on the Vermont Sunday evening for Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court, Constr. and Mrs. Allan J. Chantry, Jr., and the wardroom officers.

Mrs. W. W. Dickey, who has been spending the past two months in New York and in Englewood, N.J., has gone to Newport, R.I., to join her husband, attached to the U.S.S. Kansas. Lieut. Austin S. Kibbee, who has been spending some time in Norfolk, leaves this week for New London, Conn. Mrs. Bethea (Leona Henke, of Norfolk) has left Newport and joined her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Henke, on their yacht at New London, Conn. Mr. William Galt, son of Fay Galt, and Mrs. William W. Galt, is confined at the Norfolk Protestant Hospital with typhoid fever.

Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court left Saturday on Commo. Benjamin F. Mitchell's yacht (Hampton Roads Yacht Club) for a short cruise. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Crosby left last week for Atlantic City, N.J. Later they will go to Maine until early fall. Lieut. Carey R. Wilson, U.S.N., who has been the guest of his mother, Mrs. Wesley Wilson, York street, left last week for Fort Scriven, Ga. Miss Alina Kelley leaves Saturday for Mountain Lake, Va. Miss Mary Wilson leaves this week to join a camping party at Lake George, N.Y.

Mrs. Talbot Truxton and little son leave soon for Bremer-ton, to join Capt. and Mrs. Alfred Reynolds. Mrs. Walter Cutting left Monday to be the guest of friends on Long Island. Later she will go to York Harbor, Maine, until fall. Miss Winifred Snowden, of Peekskill, N.Y., is the guest of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robert Doyle. Mrs. Ed Raguet and Miss Lou Gattier, guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Pinner, Suffolk, Va., have returned to Norfolk.

Mrs. Hattie Burroughs Hill, wife of Frederick Hill, U.S.N., and daughter of Samuel L. and the late Annie Lane Burroughs, of Portsmouth, died in Charleston, S.C., yesterday afternoon, leaving an infant boy. The remains will arrive in Portsmouth Wednesday for interment. Mr. Hill had recently been transferred to this yard and expected to bring his family this week.

SAN DIEGO.

San Diego, Cal., July 20, 1912.

Mrs. George Kenyon, wife of Lieutenant Kenyon, U.S.N., has returned after an absence of several months in Honolulu, Puget Sound and San Francisco and is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Cassius Carter. Lieutenant Kenyon is now navigating officer on the Iris. Major George Blakeley, who has been in command at Fort Rosecrans for a few weeks, succeeding Major George McManus, leaves to-day for Honolulu to act on the fortifications board. He will be succeeded here for the present by Capt. Franc Lecocq.

Mrs. Kate S. Shirley has returned from San Mateo, where she has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Ziba W. Reynolds, wife of Pay Inspector Reynolds, U.S.N. Mrs. J. H. Lee Holcombe, guest of Mrs. W. Prentice B. Prentice for the past five months, has gone East to join her son, Lieut. John L. Holcombe, U.S.A., at Old Point Comfort.

Lieut. R. C. McDonald, Med. Corps, U.S.A., is registered



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Salad Dressings JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York

at the U.S. Grant Hotel. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John McClellan, U.S.A., retired, have left for a trip to Europe. They will pass the summer months in Switzerland and will be away about a year. Their daughters, Rose and Josephine, are now in the Alpine country. Mrs. W. O. Poor entertained recently with an afternoon bridge party, the first of a series, six tables being grouped in the foyer of the U. S. Grant Hotel. Those present included Mrs. W. R. Maize, wife of Major Maize, U.S.A., retired.

U. S. Grant, jr., has returned from a four months' trip in the East. He was accompanied home by his son, J. S. Grant, 4th, who is a student at Harvard University.

Capt. John L. Schon, U.S.A., retired, has decided that he will not enter the race for Congressional honors, although earnestly pressed by his friends. The U.S.S. Iris has returned from Mare Island Navy Yard and again taken its station in this harbor. It has undergone a complete overhauling and repainting.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., July 23, 1912.

Major Blakely left July 21 for San Francisco, where he will take a liner for Honolulu, to report July 31 on a fortification board. Miss Perkins, of Norfolk, Va., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Leecoq. Lieut. and Mrs. Ruhlen left July 21 for Washington, to visit Lieutenant Ruhlen's parents, Col. and Mrs. Ruhlen, after which they go to Fort Monroe, where Lieutenant Ruhlen will attend the Coast Artillery School. Chaplain Webb, 12th Inf., who has been at Fort Rosecrans for over a month, left July 22 with Mrs. Webb and their two little girls for Monterey, his station.

Capt. and Mrs. Leecoq had as dinner guests July 13 Miss Perkins, Major Blakely and Lieut. and Mrs. Ruhlen. Lieut. and Mrs. Ruhlen were entertained by Lieut. and Mrs. McCune on July 19, and by Lieut. and Mrs. Drake on July 20. Chaplain Webb held services at Tia Juana on Sunday, July 21, where Co. C, 12th Inf., is stationed.

Target practice with both the ten and three-inch guns was held last week.

Chaplain and Mrs. Hunter gave a dinner July 18 for Lieut. and Mrs. Ruhlen, Chaplain and Mrs. Webb and Mr. and Mrs. Hunter. Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson had as dinner guests July 20 Chaplain and Mrs. Webb. A party from the post enjoyed a plunge in the Coronado pool Saturday evening. Present: Chaplain and Mrs. Hunter, Lieut. and Mrs. McCune, Lieut. and Mrs. Lohr and their guest, Miss Lockwood, Dr. and Mrs. Gibson and their guests, Miss Nickolson and Miss Eby, Chaplain and Mrs. Webb, Miss Perkins, Miss Curtis, Miss Hunter and Mr. Hunter.

The troops of this command have been in camp at the emplacements for two weeks. Evening entertainments were held by Chaplains Hunter and Webb during the encampment. Graphophone and stereopticon were used. Dialect stories were told by Chaplain Webb, and Miss Lockwood, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Lohr, rendered some very fine violin solos. Mr. Drake sang two beautiful solos at the Sunday evening service.

FORT ROBINSON.

Fort Robinson, Neb., July 22, 1912.

Major and Mrs. Koester gave a dinner July 13 for Lieut. and Mrs. Mann, Lieutenants Grimes, Garrison, Smith and Miss Ethel Jones. The decorations were pink and white. A supper was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Eby for Captain Oliver, Lieutenants Trumbo, Garrison, Robins, Keys and Miss Ethel Jones. Tuesday the Bridge Club met at Mrs. Mann's, when Mrs. Eby won the prize. Saturday Major and Mrs. Koester gave a dinner in honor of Major Helmick and for Captain Oliver, Capt. and Mrs. Jones, Lieutenants Lutz and Jones, Miss Murray and Miss Jessie Murray. The appropriate Cavalry yellow was chosen for the color scheme.

Sunday evening Mrs. Habbagave gave a musicale, entertaining Captain Oliver, Capt. and Mrs. Jones, Miss Ethel Jones, Lieutenants Garrison and Smith and Dr. Laeninger. A delicious supper followed. Miss Elizabeth Ralph, from St. Louis, is the guest of Miss Katherine Symmonds.

Sunday afternoon the officers of the post played the Troop C nine. Lieutenant Eby, on first base, made several star plays and Lieutenant Garrison's playing was entirely out of the amateur class. In spite of their skillful playing, the officers' team lost, 5 to 10. There is much interest taken in a proposed practice march to Hot Springs, which will probably take place some time in August.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, July 23, 1912.

Lieutenants Herman, Ashbrook and Buttgenbach were judges of a competitive drill held at Indianola Park, the annual encampment of the Order of Maccabees, last Tuesday afternoon. In the evening they attended a banquet, given at the Chittenden Hotel by General Bour, commanding the encampment.

Colonel Mills, I.G., while visiting this post last week on a tour of inspection of quartermaster and commissary accounts, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. George A. Dodd. Lieutenant Twaddle, recently commissioned from civil life in the 19th Infantry, was here for a few days last week, prior to his departure to Fort Leavenworth.

Mrs. Kenyon A. Joyce returned last Saturday from a three days' visit to her home in Wheeling, W. Va. Mrs. G. I. Gunckel is visiting friends in Greenview and Chicago. Mrs. Fred Herman gave a rum party July 12. Mrs. Charles C. Billingslea won first prize, Mrs. Edwin Kilbourne second, Mrs. Leisenring third, and Mrs. Parsons the consolation. Other guests were Mesdames Dodd, Thompson, Starbird, Kilbourne, Brown, Joyce, Drysdale, Ashbrook and Miss Adams. Mrs. Pinkston, mother of Captain Pinkston, arrived at the

post last week. Lieut. and Mrs. Guthrie spent Sunday in Dayton.

The automobile contingent of the post has been increased by one, Lieut. B. N. Rittenhouse having invested in a "R.C.H." 1912 model. Mr. F. J. von Rapp, of Philadelphia, was the week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hugh S. Brown. Capt. and Mrs. Leisenring were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Dodd last Sunday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Walter S. Drysdale entertained informally the members of the garrison and Columbus friends last Saturday from four until six, in honor of Mrs. Drysdale's brother, Lieut. James G. McIlroy, 9th Inf., and his bride, Mrs. A. O. Thompson and Mrs. Edwin Kilbourne, assisted in the dining room.

Mr. and Mrs. Everson Powell gave a buffet supper last Monday evening at their beautiful home on East Broad street, in honor of Lieut. Fred T. Cruise, who leaves next month for his new station, West Point. Among the guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Kenyon A. Joyce, Capt. and Mrs. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Leisenring, Mrs. Kelly Parsons, Mrs. R. G. Caldwell, Captain Shields, Lieutenant Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Brooks, Misses Rankin, Beatty and MacOlelland, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Hedges, Mr. and Mrs. George Butler, Mr. Edward Powell and Mr. Norton.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., July 20, 1912.

Chaplain Chenoweth will spend a month's leave in Wisconsin and Indiana. Mrs. Chenoweth left July 16 and the Chaplain will leave about Aug. 1. Mr. Crane, guest of Miss Marion French, has left for his home in Michigan. Captain Switzer left on July 6 for Pole Mountain, Wyo., to be an umpire at maneuvers there from July 7 to Aug. 6.

Col. and Mrs. Buttler entertained at a supper party July 10 for Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Kelley and Captain Butler. Captain Coleman has joined the 4th Infantry at Camp Douglas, near Sparta, Wis. Mrs. Younglof left July 14, to visit friends and relatives in Rochester and vicinity and will later join her husband in New Jersey.

Lieut. and Mrs. Fulton made Col. and Mrs. Buttler honor guests at dinner July 12. Other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Davis. Lieut. Albert Younglof, Phil. Scouts, arrived from the Orient July 15 and will be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Farnham for about a week before going East to visit his family. Col. and Mrs. Buttler gave a dinner complimentary to Major and Mrs. French on July 16, others present being Miss French and Lieutenant Wilhelm.

Informal auction parties are held everywhere and everyone is very enthusiastic over the new game. By fall all will be ready for the game, and it will no doubt add a great deal of interest to the many parties that will be given.

Captain Hall left July 18 for Leavenworth to enter the school. Mrs. Hall is still here, but will join him a little later. Mrs. Switzer was hostess for dinner July 18 for Capt. and Mrs. Hornbrook, Miss Genevieve Hornbrook, Mrs. Kelley and Singleton Switzer.

Colonel Atkinson, having finished as an observer with the Provisional Regiment, has returned to Crook to ship his property and will then join Mrs. Atkinson at Columbus Barracks and from there they will go to Washington, where the Colonel will attend the War College.

Some very interesting golf is being played by Major Dale and Lieutenant Farnham and some gentlemen from the Seymour Lake Club.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, July 20, 1912.

Col. D. A. Frederick has returned to Fort Bliss after spending ten days' leave with his family here. Col. and Mrs. Frederick's son is spending the summer here, from Washington.

Captain Wright gave a delightful dinner at the Travis Club. Capt. and Mrs. Grant entertained fifty guests at a hop supper, complimentary to Mrs. Grant's sister, Miss McCormiskey. Mrs. Roberts entertained at dinner complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. Andrews. Other guests were Mrs. Badger, Capt. and Mrs. Preston, Captain Wright and Major Tate. Capt. and Mrs. Preston entertained a few friends at dinner on Wednesday.

Miss Elizabeth Sperry Roberts will visit her father at Fort Bliss for a few weeks. Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Morgan and little daughter, Marion, are visiting relatives in the city.

Troops E, G and H have returned from Leon Springs after target practice.

The hop at the post given by the officers in the Cavalry Club was very well attended, with many guests from town as well as the post. The concerts given at the post are much appreciated and well attended. The Artillery band plays in the Infantry post and the Cavalry post twice a week.

FORT NIAGARA.

Fort Niagara, N.Y., July 27, 1912.

Mrs. McCallum was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Straat, of Fort Porter, from July 17 to 22. Mrs. Styer, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Williams were guests of Mrs. Felix Woolworth Friday on an automobile trip to the Schlosser Club, of Niagara Falls. At the club the guests played bridge, which was followed by a tea. Mrs. Ellis gave a bridge tea Wednesday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Felix Woolworth. The prize was won by Mrs. Woolworth. The guests were Mesdames Styer, Williams, Brandt, Ford, McCallum, Shockley, Conger, Scott, Allison and Fickel.

Mrs. Shockley was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Straat from July 24 to 27. Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Styer were guests of Mrs. Woolworth Thursday at a bridge party at the Cataract House, Niagara Falls. The prize was won by Mrs. Ellis.

Lieutenant Brandt spent Sunday with his family at this post. Mrs. Andrews gave a party Saturday afternoon at her home on the Niagara River Road, to which all the children of the post were invited.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., July 22, 1912.

Mr. Johnson, of Chicago, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Sichel the first of this week. Mr. Johnson and Colonel Sichel were roommates here in the early days of Fort Meade, when the latter was a Lieutenant in the 7th Cavalry and Mr. Johnson was post trader. Mrs. F. B. Edwards entertained the ladies of the post at a charming tea Tuesday.

The first moving picture show of the summer was given Tuesday night. Hereafter there will be three regular shows a week.

Rev. and Mrs. C. D. Erskine, Miss Erskine and little Harlan, of Sturgis, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Moffet at dinner Wednesday.

Our hastily built irrigation dam has been replaced by a very substantial rock structure.

Col. and Mrs. Sichel and Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Foster at dinner Tuesday.

Word has been received from Captain Lowe that his mother, who has been ill for some time, died Tuesday night. He reached his home in Galveston the following day.

Mrs. B. J. Edger entertained at bridge for the ladies of the garrison Wednesday afternoon. Three tables played, Mrs. Gienty, Mrs. Maize and Mrs. Degen winning the prizes. After the game Mrs. Edger served delicious refreshments and Mrs. Blodgett sang a solo. The officers of the post met this week and decided to have a hop every other Friday. Two ladies will be on the refreshment committee for each occasion. Capt. and Mrs. La Motte gave a pleasant dinner party Wednesday.

Mrs. Lawton and son, Dick, arrived Sunday from Detroit,



No metal can touch you

YOU know the objection to having metal touch your skin; especially in hot weather; makes a sore spot. We originated the "No metal can touch you" idea; there are several imitations, but only one

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Ask your dealer which is best; if he doesn't know, tell him.

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Mich., where they have been visiting the former's parents. Lieut. F. B. Edwards has been on sick report part of this week. Mrs. J. A. Degen and Mrs. S. D. Maize were hostesses at a bridge party at the home of Mrs. Degen on Thursday afternoon. Miss Sweet won the first prize, a blue silk scarf, and Mrs. Edwards, the second, a pair of silk stockings. Teddy Moffet now owns a fine new "Crusader" bicycle.

Capt. and Mrs. Gienty were hosts at dinner Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Lawton, Capt. and Mrs. La Motte, Lieut. and Mrs. Blodgett, Lieut. and Mrs. Foster, Lieut. and Mrs. Ashburn, Lieut. and Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Waltz, Mrs. Johnston, Miss Moffet, Miss Waltz, Miss Sweet, Miss Elaine Waltz, Major Anderson, Lieutenants Baird and Gerow. Lieutenant Jacobs went to Deadwood Thursday to purchase furniture for his quarters.

Miss Sweet, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Baird, left Monday for a short visit in Deadwood before she returns to her home in Denver. Little Helen Dumcke, daughter of the Coral Boss, was severely injured in a runaway. It was thought that she must lose one eye; but the doctors report that it may yet be saved.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Henry L. Stimson.
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Eastern Division.
Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, in temporary command.
Department of the East.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.
Department of the Gulf.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Major Gen. William W. Wotherspoon.
The Panama Canal Zone.
Central Division.
Hqrs., Chicago, Ill., Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts in temporary command.
Department of the Lakes.—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt.
Department of the Missouri.—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith.
Department of Texas.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Col. Edgar Z. Steever, 4th U.S. Cav., in temporary command.
Western Division.
Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal., Major Gen. Arthur Murray.
Department of California.—Hqrs., Fort Miles, San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. Walter S. Schuyler.
Department of the Columbia.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus.
Department of Hawaii.—Hqrs., Honolulu, H.T. Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb.
Philippines Division.
Hqrs., Manila, P.I., Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.
Department of Luzon.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston.
Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; K and L, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—E, G, H and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; I, Ft. De Russy, H.T.

SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.—A, B and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; E and M, Presidio S.F. Cal.; F and L, in Philippines—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1905; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; A, D, E, I and L, are field companies.

FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Field Hospital No. 3, Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Ambulance Co. No. 3, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.;

Since the decision rendered by the United States Supreme Court, it has been decided by the Monks hereafter to bottle

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both being identically the same article, under a combination label representing the old and the new labels, and in the old style of bottle bearing the Monks' familiar insignia, as shown in this advertisement.

According to the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court, handed down by Mr. Justice Hughes on May 29, 1911, no one but the Carthusian Monks (Pères Chartreux) is entitled to use the word CHARTREUSE as the name or designation of a Liqueur, so their victory in the suit against the Cusenier Company, representing M. Henri Lecouturier, the Liquidator appointed by the French Courts, and his successors, the Compagnie Fermière de la Grande Chartreuse, is complete.

The Carthusian Monks (Pères Chartreux), and they alone, have the formula or recipe of the secret process employed in the manufacture of the genuine Chartreuse, and have never parted with it. There is no genuine Chartreuse save that made by them at Tarragona, Spain.

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Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley, P.I.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., band and Troop A, Presidio of S.F.; Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; Troops I, K, L and M, Boise Barracks, Idaho; B, Sequoia National Park, Cal.; Troops C and D, Yosemite National Park, Cal.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment at Fort Bliss, Texas.
3d Cav.—Entire regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
4th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, G, K and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; E and F, Douglas, Ariz.; H, Nogales, Ariz.; L, Ft. Apache, Ariz. Entire regiment will sail from San Francisco Jan. 5, 1913, for Honolulu to relieve 5th Cavalry.

5th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu. Will sail for U.S. about Feb. 5, 1913, when relieved by 4th Cavalry; station to be designated later.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.
7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived March 4, 1911.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910.

9th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

10th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.

13th Cav.—Entire regiment at Fort Riley, Kas.

14th Cav.—Hqrs., band, Machine-gun Platoon and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F and G, Ft. Clark, Texas; H, Marfa, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Texas.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., Batteries D, E and F, Schofield Bks., H.T.; A, B and C in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. A and B arrived April 2, 1910, and C Oct. 31, 1910.

2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., D, E and F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; A, B and C in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—A and B, arrived April 1, 1911, and C July 2, 1910.

3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and Batteries A and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; B, Ft. Bliss, El Paso, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

5th Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and Batteries A, B, C, E and F, Ft. Sill, Okla.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Field Art. (Horse).—Entire regiment at Ft. Riley, Kas.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station.

1st. Ft. McKinley, Me.	43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.	44th. Ft. Washington, Md.
3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
4th. Ft. Mott, N.J.	46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
5th. Ft. Williams, Me.	47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.	49th. Ft. Williams, Me.
8th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	50th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.	51st. Ft. McKinley, Me.
10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.
11th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.	53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.	54th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
13th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	55th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.	56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	57th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.	59th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
18th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.	60th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
21st. Ft. Howard, Md.	63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	64th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
23d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.	65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.	67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.	68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.	70th. In Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1911.
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.	72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.	74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.	75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.	76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
36th. Ft. Mott, N.J.	78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	80th. Key West Bks., Fla.
39th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.	81st. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.	82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.	83d. Ft. Strong, Mass.
42d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1911.	84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
	85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
	86th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1911.
	87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
	88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
	89th. Ft. Williams, Me.

90th. In Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

91st. Jackson, Bks., Fla.

92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

95th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1911.

96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.

103d. Ft. Howard, Md.

104th. Ft. Washington, Md.

105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.

106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

107th. Ft. Williams, Me.

108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.

112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

119th. Ft. Washington, Md.

120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.

121st. Ft. Screven, Ga.

122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

127th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.

128th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.

129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

Coast Artillery bands.—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio of S.F.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Philippines; 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. Du Pont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Screven, Ga.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—At Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T., arrived May 18, 1912.

2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Schofield Bks., H.T.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Shafter, H.T. Arrived March 30, 1911.

3d Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. O'Fallon, N.Y.

4th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Crook, Neb.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.

5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment, Presidio of San Francisco cantonment, Cal.

7th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

8th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Sailed for there Feb. 5, 1912.

9th Inf.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; I, K, L and M sailed from Manila July 15 for station at Ft. Sill, Okla.

10th Inf.—Entire regiment, Canal Zone, Panama. Arrived Oct. 4, 1911.

11th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

12th Inf.—Entire regiment, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

13th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Arrived Oct. 31, 1911.

14th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. William H. Harrison, Mont.; Cos. A, B, C and D, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.

15th Inf.—Hqrs., 1st and 3d Battalions and Machine-gun Platoon, Tientsin, China, address there; 2d Battalion, Philippine Islands, address Manila, P.I.

16th Inf.—Entire regiment, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

17th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. McPherson, Ga.

18th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. McKensie, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Bliss, El Paso, Texas.

19th Inf.—Hqrs., band, Machine-gun Platoon and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

20th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

21st Inf.—Vancouver Bks., Washington.

22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Bliss, El Paso, Texas.

23d Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

24th Inf. (colored).—In Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Sailed for latter place Dec. 5, 1911.

25th Inf. (colored).—Hqrs., A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. George Wright, Wash.

26th Inf.—Hqrs., 1st and 3d Battalion and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; 2d Battalion, Ft. Brady, Mich.

27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

28th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

29th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; E, F, G and H, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.

30th Inf.—Hqrs., band, Cos. I, K, L and M, and Machine-

gun Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. A and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. B and C, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. G and H, Ft. Lisicum, Alaska; Cos. E and F, Ft. Davis, Alaska.

Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E and H, and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; F and G, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.

Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 52, Manila, P.I. All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to July 30. Later changes appear in another column.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander-in-Chief. CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Fleet flagship and flagship of Rear Admiral Osterhaus.) Capt. Hugh Rodman, At Newport, R.I. Address there.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, Commander. FLORIDA, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Ward.) Capt. Harry S. Knapp. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. John Hood. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Edward E. Capelhart. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Henry B. Wilson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

UTAH, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. Capt. William S. Benson. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander. LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Winslow.) Capt. Roger Welles. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. James H. Oliver. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail to Newport, R.I. Address there.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John A. Hoogewerff. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Thomas Snowden. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Harry McL. P. Huse. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, Commander. RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fiske.) Capt. Hilary P. Jones. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S. Capt. Marbury Johnston. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Spencer S. Wood. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John D. McDonald. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Commander. MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Usher.) Capt. Frederick L. Chapin. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. George R. Clark. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William L. Howard. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William J. Maxwell. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Charles O. Marsh. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Comdr. E. W. Eberle, Commander. DIXIE (tender to Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet), 13 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John K. Robison. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Group.

Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge, Commander. Send mail for boats of this group to Newport, R.I.

REID (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. At Newport, R.I.

FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. William H. Allen. At Newport, R.I.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At Newport, R.I.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Herbert F. Leary. At Newport, R.I.

SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. Edward C. S. Parker. At Newport, R.I.

Second Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett, Commander. Send mail for boats of this group to Newport, R.I.

DRAYTON (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett. At Newport, R.I.

McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Hugo W. Osterhaus. At Newport, R.I.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At Newport, R.I.

ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward. At Newport, R.I.

TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. John O. Fremont. At Newport, R.I.

Third Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson, Commander. MAYRANT (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. John P. Jackson. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles R. Train. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Cochrane, jr. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

Fourth Group.

BORDEN'S Malted Milk

(IN THE SQUARE PACKAGE)

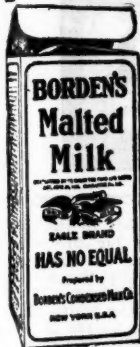
Should be found in the pantry of every home.

The early breakfast, when someone has overslept; the hasty lunch which must be ready at a moment's notice; the late arrival or unexpected caller, when a substantial meal is neither convenient nor desirable—all these afford opportunities for Borden's Malted Milk to demonstrate its usefulness.

Malted Milk Dept.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.

New York



C-5 (submarine). Ensign Worrall R. Carter. At Newport, R.I.

Second Group.

Lieut. Warren G. Childs, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to Newport, R.I.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At Newport, R.I.
D-1 (submarine). Ensign Lee P. Warren. At Newport, R.I.
D-2 (submarine). Ensign Robert A. Burg. At Newport, R.I.
D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Warren G. Child. At Newport, R.I.
E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Claudius R. Hyatt. At Newport, R.I.
E-2 (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. At Newport, R.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIO (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward H. Watson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Francis Martin. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
LEBANON (range ship). Chief Bttn. Edward J. Norcott. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Bttn. Walter J. Wortman. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bttn. John P. Judge. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
SAN FRANCISCO (mine layer). Comdr. William H. G. Bullard. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Manley F. Gates. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
YANKTON (tender). Ensign Hugh V. McCabe. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for vessels of this fleet, except Chester, Iowa and Tacoma, to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Knight.) Capt. Harry A. Field. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Hughes. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Arthur St. C. Smith. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. Joseph W. Oman. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Maine is the receiving ship at Philadelphia.
WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Lieut. Walter E. Reno. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
BIRMINGHAM (scout), 8 guns. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
CHESTER (scout), 8 guns. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Southerland.) Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. Sailed July 24 from Yokohama, Japan, for Honolulu, Hawaii.
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. William A. Gill. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. John M. Ellicott. Sailed July 16 from Bremerton, Wash., for cruise to Alaska.
SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank M. Bennett. Sailed July 24 from Yokohama, Japan, for Honolulu, Hawaii.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Richard S. Douglas. Sailed July 21 from Yokohama, Japan, for Honolulu, Hawaii.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Torpedo Flotilla as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). At San Diego, Cal.
First Torpedo Group.
Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Diego, Cal.
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield. At San Diego, Cal.
PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas A. Symington. At San Diego, Cal.
PRBBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles F. Pousland. At San Diego, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Henry G. Shonerd. At San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Group.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.

F-1, Lieut. James B. Howell. At San Francisco, Cal.
F-2, Ensign Francis T. Chew. At San Francisco, Cal.
ALERT (tender). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At San Francisco, Cal.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Reynolds.) Lieut. Comdr. Henry N. Jensen. At Seattle, Wash.
CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. In commission in second reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. In commission in second reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
OREGON, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Edison E. Scranton. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Lieut. Henry A. Orr. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Lieut. Walter C. Whitehead. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
DAVIS (torpedoboot). At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
FOX (torpedoboot). Lieut. Earvey W. McCormack. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Kirkwood A. Donavin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
A-3 (submarine). Ensign James S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
A-5 (submarine). Ensign Kirkwood A. Donavin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, A.C., 14 guns. Sailed July 30 from Shanghai, China, for Olongapo, P.I.
ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol. At Chefoo, China.
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Samuel S. Robinson. At Shanghai, China.

Second Division.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At Shanghai, China.
HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Richard H. Jackson. Sailed July 29 from Hankow, China, for Ichang, China.
QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John J. Hannigan. At Hankow, China.
SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. At Hankow, China.
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Harry A. McClure. At Hankow, China.

Third Division.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Walter L. Heiber. At Canton, China.
MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. Henry A. Wiley. At Shanghai, China.
PISCATAQUA (tug). Lieut. Stephen W. Wallace. At Canton, China.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. John F. Hubbard. At Hongkong, China.

Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Emil P. Svaz. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
PAMPANGA, G., Lieut. Charles A. Woodruff. Cruising in the waters of the Philippine Islands.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Group.

Lieut. Burton H. Green, Commander.

DECATUR (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Burton H. Green. At Shanghai, China.
POMEROY (tender). Lieut. Robert V. Lowe. At Shanghai, China.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Herbert A. Jones. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Frank J. Fletcher. At Shanghai, China.
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Richard Hill. At Olongapo, P.I.
DALE (destroyer). Ensign James L. Oswald. At Olongapo, P.I.

First Submarine Group.

Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter, Commanding.

MOHICAN (tender). Ensign Karl F. Smith. At Manila, P.I.
A-2 (submarine). Ensign James M. Murray. At Manila, P.I.
A-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At Manila, P.I.
A-6 (submarine). Ensign James C. Van de Carr. At Manila, P.I.
A-7 (submarine). Ensign Charles M. Yates. At Manila, P.I.

Auxiliaries.

ABAREDA (collier), merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. Sailed July 24 from Yokohama, Japan, for Manila, P.I.
ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
NANSHAN (collier), merchant complement. William D. Prideaux, master. At Chefoo, China.
RAINBOW, C.C., 14 secondary battery guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Nicholson.) Lieut. Comdr. Alexander N. Mitchell. At Shanghai, China.
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bttn. Peter E. Radcliffe. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, M. Chief Bttn. Patrick Shanahan. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.
ANNAPOLIS, G., 4 guns. Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
AJAX (collier), merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. Sailed July 26 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. De Witt Blamer. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Ordered placed in commission in first reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
CHEYENNE, M., 6 guns. Chief Bttn. Frederick R. Hazard. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there. The Cheyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. William R. Furlong. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. Milton S. Davis. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
CYCLOPS (collier), merchant complement. George Worley, master. Sailed July 28 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
C-1 (submarine). Ensign Thomas E. Van Metre. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. Philip H. Hammond. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Comdr. George W. Laws. At Gloucester, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

The Pre-eminent Cavées of Champagne



Their fine quality will at once commend them to the most critical

GEO. A. KESSLER & CO.
SOLE IMPORTERS
NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO

EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Comdr. Lloyd H. Chandler. In commission in first reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Moriwether, master. Sailed July 28 from Corinto, Nicaragua, for Punta Arenas, Costa Rica. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. In commission second reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. Comdr. Edwin T. Pollock ordered to command.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. Comdr. Claude B. Price. In first reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MARBLEHEAD (cruiser). Lieut. Benjamin G. Bartholow. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia.
MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Ensign Michael A. Leahy. At Hoboken, N.J. The Marietta is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the New Jersey Naval Militia, with headquarters at Hoboken, N.J. Address there.
MARS (collier) merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Comdr. Herman O. Stickney. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Powers Symington. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Louis A. Kaiser. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
NASHVILLE, G. Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NAVAJO (tug). Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii. Address there.
NERO (collier) merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. On cruise to Alaska. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Preston. In commission in first reserve. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Comdr. John F. Hines. In first reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
ORION (collier), merchant complement. Ordered placed in service at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.
PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George G. Mitchell. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PEORIA (tug). Bttn. Thomas James. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
PETREL, G. Comdr. Douglas E. Dismukes. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PRAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Seales. Sailed July 28 from Cristobal, Isthmian Canal Zone, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SALEM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. In commission in first reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Salem is the receiving ship at Boston.
SATURN (collier), merchant complement. Ordered placed in service at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SCORPION, G. Lieut. Comdr. Frank B. Upham. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
STERLING (collier), merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to the navy yard, Washington, D.C.
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward H. Durell. Sailed July 26 from Tompkinsville, N.Y., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TALLAHASSEE, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Philip Williams. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
VULCAN (collier), merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John L. Stiehl. In commission in first reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hilary Williams. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
WHEELING. Comdr. Benjamin F. Hutchinson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

COULD NOT STAND SUFFERING FROM SKIN ERUPTION

"I have been using Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment for the past three months and I am glad to say that they cured me of a most annoying skin eruption. It began by my noticing red blotches appearing on my face and scalp. Although they were rather disfiguring, I did not think anything of them until they began to get scaly and dry and to itch and burn until I could not stand the suffering. Then I began to use a different soap, thinking that my old kind might be hurting me, but that didn't seem to do any good. I went to two different doctors but neither seemed to relieve me any. I lost many nights' sleep in continual scratching, sometimes scratching till I drew the blood on my face and head. Then I started in to use the Cuticura Remedies and in two months I was entirely relieved of that awful pest. I am so delighted over my cure by Cuticura Remedies that I shall be glad to tell anybody about it." (Signed) G. M. Macfarland, 221 West 115th St., New York City, Oct. 5, 1910.

Cuticura Soap (25c.) and Cuticura Ointment (50c.) are sold throughout the world. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole props., Boston, for free book on skin and scalp diseases and their treatment.

RESERVE TORPEDO GROUPS.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Annapolis.

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. Russell S. Crenshaw, Commanding.

Torpedobombs Bagley, Bailey, Barney, Biddle and Stringham. The Bagley, Barney and Biddle are at the Norfolk Yard for repairs. The Bailey left Annapolis July 29 for Newport.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Charleston.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. Charles A. Blakely, Commanding.

Destroyers—Macdonough and Worden: torpedobombs—Craven, Dahlgren, DeLong, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes; submarines—A-1, B-1, B-2, B-3; and the cruiser Olympia, which is used as a barracks for the men of the division. The Worden is at the navy yard, New York, for certain tests. The De Long is assigned to special duty at the Naval Disciplinary Barracks, Port Royal, S.C.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Mare Island.

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.

Destroyers: Hopkins, Lawrence, Paul Jones and Truxtun. Torpedobombs: Farragut, Goldsborough and Rowan.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Newport.

At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Torpedobombs Blakely, Dupont, Morris and Porter.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

CHOCTAW. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

OSCEOLA. Chief Bsn. Peter Emery. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

POTOMAC. Chief Bsn. Stephen McCarthy. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

TECUMSEH. Chief Bsn. Herman P. Rahbusch. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS. Chief Bsn. John Danner. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

ADAMS (Public Marine School, of Philadelphia, Pa.) Comdr. George P. W. Holman, U.S.N., retired. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.) Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. The itinerary of the summer cruise of the Ranger is as follows: Arrive Plymouth, England, July 14; leave Plymouth July 23, arrive Malaga, Spain, Aug. 1; leave Malaga Aug. 8, arrive Algiers Aug. 11; leave Algiers Aug. 17, arrive Gibraltar Aug. 20; leave Gibraltar Aug. 27, arrive Funchal, Madeira, Sept. 2; leave Madeira Sept. 8, arrive Hamilton, Bermuda, Sept. 30; leave Bermuda Oct. 7, arrive Boston Oct. 12. Total for voyage, 10,150 miles. Mail should be addressed to the ship in care of P.M., N.Y. city, using domestic postage. The Mauretania, sailing from New York the morning of Aug. 20, will carry the last mail which will reach the Ranger at Madeira, and the Bermudian, sailing on Oct. 5, the last which will reach the ship at Bermuda.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York city). Comdr. E. H. Tillman, U.S.N., retired, sailed from New York city on her annual cruise May 21. Address care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Newport will cruise for five months, which will include stops at ports of England, Norway, Sweden and Denmark. On the voyage home the boys will have a week's stop at Hamilton, Bermuda, and will arrive in New York on Oct. 8.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

BALTIMORE (receiving ship). Comdr. Noble E. Irwin. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. John

H. Dayton. At Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Cumberland and Reina Mercedes are auxiliaries to the Constellation.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. John G. Quinby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. William R. Rush. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. William C. Cole. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Lieut. Ernest A. Brooks. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Manila is an auxiliary to the Independence.

INTREPID (station ship). Lieut. James S. Woods. At the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. (See "Maine" under "Atlantic Reserve Fleet.")

NEWARK (station ship). Comdr. George W. Kline. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia. The Nipic has been ordered placed out of commission.

PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. William M. Crose. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SALEM (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. (See "Salem" under "Special Service.")

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Comdr. James J. Raby. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., for repairs. Address there.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. Henry B. Soule. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK. Chief Bsn. William Martin. At Wilmington, Del. Address there.

TUGS.

Active, Mare Island. Alice, Norfolk. Accomac, Boston. Apache, Iona Island, N.Y. Chickasaw, Newport. Choctaw, Washington. Hercules, Norfolk. Iroquois, Mare Island. Iwana, Boston. Massasoit, Norfolk. Modoc, Philadelphia. Mohawk, Norfolk. Narkeeta, New York. Pawnee, New York. Pawtucket, Puget Sound. Penacook, Portsmouth, N.H. Pentucket, New York. Pontiac, New York. Powhatan, New York. Rapido, Cavite. Rocket, Norfolk. Samoset, Philadelphia. Sebago, Charleston, S.C. Sioux, Boston. Sotomono, Puget Sound. Standish, Annapolis. Tecumseh, Washington. Traffic, New York. Transfer, New York. Triton, Washington. Unadilla, Mare Island. Waban, Guantanamo Bay. Wahneta, Norfolk.

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Ajax, Boston. Brooklyn, Philadelphia. Constitution, Boston. Columbia, Philadelphia. Charleston, Puget Sound. General Alava, Cavite. Gwin, Newport, R.I. Lancaster, Philadelphia. Leonidas, Portsmouth, N.H. Manly, Annapolis. Miantonomoh, Philadelphia. Milwaukee, Puget Sound. Minneapolis, Philadelphia. Neptune, Norfolk. Panay, Cavite. Portsmouth, Norfolk. Puritan, Norfolk. Relief, Olongapo. Restless, Newport. Saturn, Puget Sound. Sterling, Norfolk. Terror, Philadelphia. Vulcan, Portsmouth, N.H. Wabash, Boston, Mass.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, Providence, R.I. Boston, Portland, Ore. Concord, Seattle, Wash. Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich. Dubuque, Chicago, Ill. Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio. Elfrida, Newbern, N.C. Essex, Toledo, Ohio. Foote, Newbern, N.C. (re-pairing at Charleston). Granite State, New York city. Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y. Gopher, Duluth, Minn. Huntress, St. Louis. Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y. Isla de Luzon, St. Louis, Mo. Mackenzie, Key West, Fla. Maehias, New Haven, Conn. Onida, Washington, D.C. Rodgers, Boston, Mass. Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y. Somers, Baltimore, Md. Stranger, New Orleans, La. Sylvan, Philadelphia, Pa. Vixen, Camden, N.J. Wasip, New York city. Wolverine, Erie, Pa. Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

Key to Abbreviations.

1st O.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); O.O. (converted cruiser).

Campers who after imbibing the leather stocking tales of James Fenimore Cooper may believe that they can keep warm in cold weather in sleeping out of doors by wrapping themselves in a single blanket after the legendary custom of the American Indian should read the opinion of the editor of the August Outing on the insufficiency of that manner of keeping oneself warm. If Cooper and other writers of Indian tales had lived with the Indians, he avers, they would not have attributed such warming powers to the blanket, for, as a matter of fact, he asserts, the Indian does not depend

TEST FOR YOURSELF

Mix the best cocktail you know how—test it side by side with a

Club Cocktail

No matter how good a Cocktail you make you will notice a smoothness and mellowness in the Club Cocktail that your own lacks.

Club Cocktails after accurate blending of choice liquors obtain their delicious flavor and delicate aroma by ageing in wood before bottling. A new cocktail can never have the flavor of an aged cocktail.

Manhattan, Martini and other standard blends, bottled, ready to serve through cracked ice.

Refuse Substitutes

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upon the blanket nor does he wrap himself in it. If it is not unduly cold the Indian lights a big fire which warms the earth. Then he rakes aside the coals and lies down upon the bare earth and pulls the blanket over him as one would draw over a bed sheet. If the cold is extreme he uses an idea akin to the white man's bed warmer. He heats a large boulder, covers it with earth, curls around the mound and pulls the blanket over him. He neither wraps himself in the blanket nor does he place any part of it beneath him, but he does lie with his feet toward the fire, in accordance with the theory of some hygienists who assert that if the feet are warm in bed the rest of the body is sure to be. Do not sleep with a coat on the back, says Outing. Remove it, heat a stone and pull the coat over the shoulders. If there is snow remove it and dry the ground thoroughly with the fire.

Describing a trip "along the Maine coast" in the August Scribner, Sidney M. Chase says: "From time to time we touched at sleepy, half-forgotten ports, where dismantled hulls lay rotting at ancient wharves. The captain was telling me of the busy shipping of past days. 'Long back in eighteen hundred 'n' twelve the' was considerable many privateers fitted out 'o' Maine,' he said. 'It paid purty well,' he chuckled, 'an th' British was kind o' 'pesterin' 'em some on 'em was neighborly, though. * * my gran'father—he come from Bayport over yonder—he ust 't' tell how one time he was makin' port from a long fishin' v'yge 't' the Gran' Banks, an' a big British frigate fired at him an' made him heave to. He didn't know nothin' 'bout th' war, an' he was b'ilin' mad! Wa'al, sir, them Britishers took all the fish he had—an' a master fine fare, too—an' paid him consid'able more'n they was wuth, an' filled up his kag with good ol' Jamaica rum!' 'They didn't hev' no prohibitory laws in them days,' he went on. 'But then,' his gray eyes twinkled, 'them laws don't do no harm. The way I figger it now, all on us hed ought 't' be satisfied. Them that wants rum has got it, an' them that wants rum has got it, tew!'"

GOT THE RANK WRONG.

Mistress: "Well, I'm sorry you want to leave me, Mary. But what's your reason?"

(Mary keeps silent.)

Mistress: "Something private?"

Mary (suddenly): "No, mum; please, mum, he's a lance corporal."—Illustrated Bits.

Shoot Pistol Cartridges in Rifles

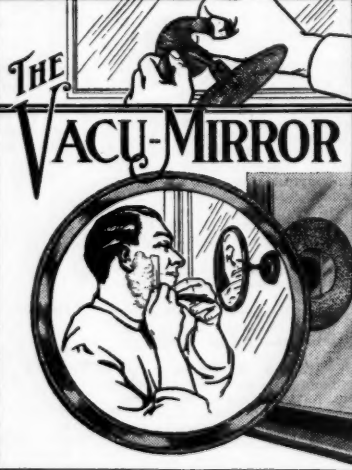
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Extractor with section of broken shell. The Marble Extractor slips inside the broken shell, grabs it by the nose and one motion of the lever throws out extractor and the broken section.

Many a rifle has been ruined by the misdirected efforts to remove a broken shell from its chamber. Made for all calibres from 22 Automatic to 45-90. For sale at all Post Exchanges and Sporting Goods stores. Sample of Nitro Solvent Oil for dealer's name. Send for 60-page catalogue of Marble's 60 Outing Specialties.

MARBLE ARMS & MFG. CO. 584 Delta Ave. Madisonone, Mich. Successor to Marble Safety Axe Co.



ADHERES to smooth surfaces by Vacuum Cup, 6-inch beveled French Plate, \$3.00; 6-inch Magnifying Plate, \$1.00. At your dealer's or we will supply you direct; express prepaid. Booklets upon request.

AUSTIN SALES CO. 18 Vesey Street, New York

FERRY'S Seeds are best. Send for catalogue D. M. FERRY & CO. Detroit, Mich.

Conspicuous Nose Pores

How to reduce them

Wring a wash cloth from very hot water, latch it with Woodbury's Facial Soap, then hold it to your face. Do this several times. Then rub in a fresh lather of Woodbury's Facial Soap. Finish by rubbing the nose with a lump of ice.

If Woodbury's Facial Soap is used regularly in this way, the skin on your nose will become so refined in texture as your cheeks. Start to-day.

WOODBURY'S Facial Soap

For sample cake send 4c. to The Andrew Jergens Co., 2603 Spring Grove Ave., Cincinnati, O. 25c. a cake—For sale by all dealers.

PATENTS

C. L. PARKER Formerly Member Examining Corps, U.S. Patent Office Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents American and foreign Patents secured. Searches made to determine patentability and validity. Patent suits conducted. Pamphlet of instructions sent upon request.

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The Allen Dense Air Ice Machine

Used in the U. S. Navy Contains no chemicals, only air. The size, 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, makes the ice and cold water and refrigerates the meat closets of large steam yachts.

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Exterminates rats, mice, cockroaches, waterbugs, etc. Ready for use. Better than traps.

Money Back if it Fails. 25c and \$1.00.

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F. J. HEIBERGER & SON

ARMY and NAVY Merchant Tailor,

1419 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

COME ON IN, THE WATER'S FINE.

Letter No. 41. August 3, 1912.

¶ I have before me a voluminous book of instructions for the care and operation of a certain make of Lead Storage Battery.

¶ Alongside is an advertisement, by the same company, in the July 27th issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

¶ I must confess, after reading the book of instructions, and following it up with the "ad," I feel like the converted heathen who, having absorbed the doctrine of six days of labor, and the seventh of rest, comes to an "Enlightened" Country and, as a domestic, is compelled to work harder on Sunday than on any of the week days. He isn't a Sherlock Holmes, but he has an ingrowing conviction that something is wrong somewhere.

¶ We find in the plan of salvation of the said lead battery, a lot of "Don'ts," conveying the pages about short circuiting, injudicious use of controllers in starting up the motor, overcharging, charging at excessive rates. etc.

¶ Then we read, in the "ad," that it doesn't matter what the instructions say, any old thing can be done contrary thereto, and it will be all right.

¶ It would be interesting for a person, who could afford it, to purchase a good big battery, treat it according to the "ad," and then try to make the guarantee operative.

¶ No use. We will have to start—not an Ananias Club, but a Feeble Minded Club, and include, as charter members, all the officials, engineers, etc., of the repeat order customers of Edison Battery, as per Letter No. 39, of July 20th, 1912.

¶ They all love to buy novelties, to throw away money on current, to think they are not hauling around a ton less weight to light railroad cars, to take up a lot of space, to go out of business during cold weather, to gasp for amperes on heavy discharge, to fry eggs on their batteries, to operate gas plants when

charging—all incidental to the use of Edison Battery, according to the Oracle.

¶ It is also especially interesting to note the joyful frame of minds of the Officers and Turret Crews after relying on a one-year-old lead battery for gun firing during target practice.

¶ The Submarine boys are also enthusiastic on the "little gas" and "no care" characteristics of the lead batteries in their boats. The activity aboard, when made fast to the Tender or Dock, is only occasioned by the tremendous energy of the crew, which must be worked off somehow. So they take it out on the battery.

¶ Sometimes "A", who makes batteries, and "B", who makes boats, get together and sign a paper to the effect that nothing but "A's" batteries are used in "B's" boats. Finally, along comes another fellow "C", with a battery of the same breed, but more "stocky." Somehow, it impresses "B" to the extent of a divorce from "A".

¶ That fifty-two installment proposition would be necessary, all right, if this book of instructions, before me, should be printed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in type large enough to be read and accompanied by foot notes now and then to justify the "ad" to the context thereof.

¶ By the way—we haven't seen any lead battery instructions printed in the advertising columns of any magazine. Come on in, the water's fine.

To be continued next week.

Notice.—This is one continued story of 52 installments which began in the Issue of Oct. 21, 1911, of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. To avoid repetition I often refer to cuts previously shown. It is therefore desirable that each issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL be filed for reference.

Respectfully,

MILLER REESE HUTCHISON,

Chief Engineer to and Personal Representative of Thomas A. Edison.

EDISON STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY,

149 Lakeside Avenue, Orange, N.J.

HOLDING IS THE FOUNDATION OF EXPERT MARKSMANSHIP

This simple device has no equal as an economical, practical and efficient means for preliminary training and practice with small arms. Always ready. Gives the use of the gun under actual holding conditions.

Adopted in the U. S. A. Procurable on requisition.



Descriptive Catalogue of rifle and revolver indicators; Magazine fire attachment; Pin spotters, etc. sent on request.

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COAST ARTILLERY DRILL REGULATIONS, 1909, bound in leather, \$1.00 net.

FIELD SERVICE REGULATIONS, 1910, bound in fabrikoid, \$2.00 net.

SMALL ARMS FIRING MANUAL, 1909 (Provisional), bound in fabrikoid, \$1.00 net.

MANUAL OF GUARD DUTY, 1908, with amendments, bound in bristol board, 25 cents; bound in leather, 50 cents.

MANUAL OF ARMS, adapted to the Springfield Rifle, caliber .45, bound in bristol board, 10 cents.

ARMY REGULATIONS, 1910, bound in cloth, \$1.00 net.

The above prices include postage.

The discounts allowed on quantities will be furnished on application

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 20 Vesey Street, New York.

**OFFICER'S DISPATCH CASE**IN **MILLS** WEB

We have ready for delivery a handsome and serviceable *Officer's Dispatch Case*, made in Olive Drab, which compares in size, shape, etc., with the U.S. Army regulation leather case, Model of 1910. It has the celluloid windows, divided into 1" squares, pencil carrier, web shoulder strap, etc., bronze metal trimmings.

PRICE, POST PAID, \$3.50

MILLS WOVEN CARTRIDGE BELT COMPANY
WORCESTER, MASS.**FORE RIVER SHIPBUILDING COMPANY**

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SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS

Vessels and engines of all descriptions.

CURTIS MARINE TURBINES**HIGHLAND**

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HELVETIA MILK CONDENSING CO.
HIGHLAND, ILL.**Write for any desired
information regarding
NEW UNIFORMS****MEYER'S MILITARY SHOP**

1251 Penn. Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., August 13, 1912, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 4711: Taffrail logs.—Sch. 4713: Cylinder locks, stateroom fixtures, etc., lavatories and basins, copper sinks, metal desks and filing cabinet, burlap, mattress ticking.—Sch. 4716: Steel wire nails.—Sch. 4717: Bar brass and galvanized bar steel.—Sch. 4718: Ships' running lights.—Sch. 4719: Toilet paper. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau, T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 7-22-12

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., August 6, 1912, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 4691: Pumps.—Sch. 4692: Light cotton underwear.—Sch. 4693: Blue denim, cotton drill.—Sch. 4694: Merino and cotton socks, handkerchiefs.—Sch. 4696: Laundry machinery.—Sch. 4698: Twin conductor, incandescent lamp cord, copper wire.—Sch. 4700: Painting pump well of dry dock.—Sch. 4702: Brass, copper and sheet zinc, brass cocks.—Sch. 4703: Chloride of calcium.—Sch. 4704: Coffee urns, waste jars, corkwood.—Sch. 4706: Lumber.—Sch. 4707: Hardware and tools.—Sch. 4709: Bar steel and tubing, brass gate valves and caps.—Sch. 4710: Marine glue. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau, T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 7-15-12

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